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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

No Peace Yet!

A DISMAL PROSPECT!

Authorized Statement

CONCERNING EUGENIE!

Bazaine's Ambition!

ENGLAND ALARMED

At Russia's Movements!

SUSPICION OF AUSTRIA!

Feeling in Berlin!

LONGING FOR PEACE!

Paris Fears Only Famine!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

FROM LONDON.

THIERS AND BISMARCK.

LONDON, October 26.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* announces that a meeting between Thiers and Bismarck has been arranged, the Government at Tours having accepted the principles of the armistice.

TROCHU AGAIN DEFEATED.

Trochu made another attempt to force an outlet near Ivry, on Monday, but was repulsed.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

The Germans, on their westward march, quitted the city of Besancon, in the department of Doubs, on Tuesday last. They took thirty-seven carriages filled with wounded.

French soldiers and German troops are concentrating at Rheims.

The Germans refrain from attacking Amiens. Their troops at Beauvais and Soissons are retiring on Mezieres.

The town of Chateaudun has been literally destroyed by the Prussians.

The French commander at Verdun has sent a defiant message to the Prussians.

German negotiations with Bazaine for the capitulation of his army still continue, notwithstanding the disapproval of the French Government.

The Government military authorities before Paris have successfully examined the defences of that city by means of balloons.

The Paris and Orleans railway has been nearly restored.

The Prussians refuse further paroles to captured French officers, because it has been ascertained that many thus released have resumed service in the French army.

The Prussians have removed all the art treasures from Sevres to Versailles.

THE FRENCH LOAN.

Books for subscriptions to the new French loan are opened in seventy out of eighty-nine of the departments of France, nineteen being occupied by the Germans.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE REDS.

Troubles at Marseilles are increasing. The Red Republicans are largely in the ascendant and in open rebellion against the Provisional authorities. At Paris and Tours they have even gone so far as to offer rewards for Gambetta's head.

Gustave Flourens has been finally discharged.

PEACE REPORTS.

A dispatch from Tours, Tuesday evening, states that the pending peace negotiations are due to the initiative taken by Great Britain. A flag of truce for Thiers to enter Paris is not expected for a week or ten days.

ORLEANS NOT EVACUATED.

Notwithstanding the French report of the German evacuation of Orleans, it has been ascertained that the city is still occupied. There are no indications of an immediate advance on Blois and Vendome. They have made heavy requisitions on the people living in and around Chartres.

GERMAN FORTIFICATION.

A Brussels dispatch states that the conference between Bismarck and the representatives of the various southern States of Germany, regarding the terms of unification, has already begun. The Bavarian representative announced that his Government desired a separate military budget and some special taxes, as well as special postal service. He agreed that in case these points are conceded, that her deputies in the Federal Parliament shall not participate in discussions on the Federal budget. It is not thought these terms will be accepted.

DISCREDITED RUMORS.

Rumors are circulating to-day of negotiations between the Emperor Napoleon and the Prussian government regarding the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope and the question of peace between France and Prussia, but they cannot be traced to a reliable source, and are discredited.

ANOTHER JOAN OF ARC.

Dispatches from Tours announce that a young girl of that city is creating the most intense excitement by imitation of the example of Joan of Arc. Hundreds of enthusiastic persons have joined her standard. Her supposis for recruits are said to be eloquent and patriotic.

GENERAL WAR SOUTH.

The Prussians again announce that fire will be opened on Paris on the 29th inst.

One thousand stoves have been ordered for the huts of the Prussians besieging Metz.

General Cambriel claims a victory for the French at Chatillon Le Duc.

Belgium is again sending troops to the frontier. The French regard England's last effort at mediation with extreme distrust. It is reported on the continent that Queen Victoria has written to the king of Prussia urging him to moderation and peace.

[N. Y. Herald Cable Special.]

HOPES FOR PEACE AS AN END.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A dispatch has been received by our correspondent at Berlin from Metz, which states that all endeavors on the part of the Bonapartists, through Bazaine, by which peace could be restored on the basis of the Empress becoming Regent, have been abandoned. All hopes of peace are therefore now at an end, and peace can only now be gained by the intervention of the neutral powers.

[N. Y. Tribune Cable.]

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS—AN AUTHORIZED STATEMENT CONCERNING THE IMPERIAL MISSION—BAZAINE'S AMBITIOUS DESIGNS.

LONDON, October 26.—The following is an authorized statement: Notwithstanding what is insinuated and even affirmed in certain English journals,

The Emperor has not taken part in any one of the combinations referred to, having for their object either peace or armistice. The salon at Chiselhurst has not become in any sense an official salon. It is still that of an exile, and if its doors are open to those who knock for admittance, it is not a field for discussing peace or war.

Gen. Boyer, envoy of Marshal Bazaine, may have approached the Empress with a view to propositions of peace or war, to be submitted to Prussia, but he was received with no more favor than were emissaries of Bismarck.

One report circulated was, that Count Stumm envoy of the Prussian Chancellor came to propose peace, declaring that the King was disposed to content himself with 250,000 francs, with the inhabitants of Strasburg included, the Empress replied, with great energy, that so long as there was any question of the smallest cession of territory, she would hold aloof from every negotiation.

The events of the last month have made no alteration in her resolution, and so far as the efforts of Gen. Boyer have been directed to this point, they have completely failed.

Nor could the mission of Gen. Boyer have had for its object to consult the Empress as to the propriety of the surrender of Metz at this moment. That story is only one way of concealing the real object of Gen. Boyer's journey. Marshal Bazaine is confident of the strength of his position, and as a General who has suffered no defeat, and at the head of the only French army which now exists, he thinks himself entitled to exercise not a little influence on the question whether peace shall be made or hostilities continue. He would gladly make himself indispensable; would gladly be the Dictator with whom the enemy should have to treat—taking the lead both of the Government which sits at Tours and that which is shut up in Paris, and he would rejoice that France should owe peace or victory to him and to him only.

This is respectable ambition, exaggerated as it may perhaps be. But it must not be inferred that Bazaine would rather conclude a peace favorable to the Napoleonic dynasty than in accordance with the true interests of his country.

There is no particle of truth in the stories told about the interview at Chiselhurst, and it can scarcely be necessary to add that the approaching journey of the Empress to King William's headquarters belongs, like all the rest, to that domain of invention in which the subtle genius of France, coming to the aid of her present difficulties, has contrived during the last few weeks to lead us astray.

Prince Napoleon, who had taken sides with those who would perhaps have wished to induce the Empress to commit indiscretion, has had his labor for his pains, while his violent recriminations against the past policy of the Empire had no other result than to compel him to listen to some harsh truths from his illustrious cousin, and cause him to quit Chiselhurst somewhat suddenly, where, indeed, his reception had been coldest.

AWAITS PRUSSIA'S APPROVAL.

It is understood the Madrid Government awaits Prussia's approval of the nomination of the Duke of Aosta to the throne.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The arrival of Thiers at Versailles is expected to-day. The Tours Government is firm in its refusal not to enter on any negotiations involving the surrender of territory. Bismarck's constant answer to inquiries daily made to him for peace is that the election by the French of some authorized government is an indispensable preliminary.

The Berlin *Provincial Correspondence*, semi-official, says: "On the fact of an armistice little hope is to be founded, as the French refuse to recognize the hopelessness of their cause. The delay in the bombardment of Paris is due to the imperfect state of our preparations, not to political considerations."

The Prussians have impressed miners into their service to repair railways from the German frontiers to Paris. The bakers and butchers of Saarbruck and other frontier towns have been ordered to prepare ample supplies.

[N. Y. Herald Special.]

NEWS FROM PARIS—FAMINE ALONE FEARED.

LONDON, October 26.—A private letter from Paris, on the 18th, says:

All is going on very comfortable at present; no starvation nor bombardment. The city is perfectly quiet and the Mobiles are gradually becoming soldiers, but they are by no means soldiers yet.

Bismarck seems disposed to allow the American legation to send and receive a weekly bag through the Prussian lines, but absolutely refuses to allow messengers.

I look upon Paris as impregnable to assaults, until one or more of the forts are taken. No great danger is anticipated from bombardment. Famine is all we have to fear, and that it is supposed will begin to pinch cruelly towards December.

About two-thirds of the Americans here want to leave. They are tired of the situation. The Prussians will let them go directly, but the French interpose objections, and the result of the moral effect upon the population of seeing so many strangers depart. It will end, I suppose, in their going at different dates in small numbers.

[N. Y. World's Special.]

ENGLISH MINISTRY ALARMED AT THE EXCLUSIVE DISPOSITION OF RUSSIA—AUSTRIA ALSO REGARDED WITH SUSPICION.

LONDON, October 26.—Great annoyance and uneasiness is caused in the minds of the English Ministers by the guarded but absolute refusal of Russia to take any part in the recent English attempt at negotiating peace. Lord Granville, the Minister of the Foreign Chancellor, after passing three days at Brussels, went to Tours in the beginning of last week and is expected in London to-night, it is feared Russia is quietly negotiating on her own account, with a view of isolating Great Britain in the Eastern question both from France and Germany.

The attitude of the Austrian government, too, though at first regarded as decided and encouraging to the English proposition, is now announced to have been unsatisfactory in a high degree.

The steps taken by the English Government are felt to have resulted only in mortification for the Gladstone Ministry, and in expressing the weakness of the influence of England in Continental affairs, without in any way contributing to advance the prospects of settlement.

FROM GERMANY.

FRENCH DEFEATS—SEVERAL ENGAGEMENTS.

CARLSRUHE, October 26.—The *Gazette* of this city last evening published dispatches from Gen. Boyer to the Duke of Baden, containing the following intelligence: On Saturday there were several victorious engagements on the river Agenon, at Voray, Cussey, Ausseon and Geauseville. The French losses were severe. Battalions of the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Baden Regiments took part in the actions. The German losses were generally insignificant. The following is a complete list of the casualties suffered by the Baden troops: Killed, 7; wounded, 38. Captured—officers, 12; rank and file, 209.

VON MOLTKE CELEBRATES HIS SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY.

VERSAILLES October 26, via LOND. S.—Gen. Von Moltke celebrated his 70th birthday today and received congratulations from the King, Crown Prince, principal officers of the army and all the princes and statesmen now present at the royal headquarters.

COMBAT OF THE 22D.

In the combat at Airy, on the 22d, the Germans lost about one hundred killed and wounded. French loss serious.

POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED.

BERLIN, October 26.—Herr Jacoby and several other political prisoners have been released.

ELECTION OF NEW DIET.

BERLIN, October 26.—The Prussian election for a new diet will be held on the 9th and 16th of November.

LONGING FOR PEACE AT BERLIN.

The *Herald's* Berlin letter, dated the 26th, says: The uppermost feeling in Berlin at the present moment is an intense longing for peace, especially among the lower classes, and the desire is emphasized more strongly day after day. They feel the early inclemency of the season, and picture to themselves the sufferings of their friends in the field. Their last penny has been vested in woolen under clothing and socks which are to be sent off to the army, and they loudly clamor for the termination of the war.

A single battalion of Landwehr, under Gen. Kummer, at Metz, in repelling Bazaine's sortie on the 7th, lost over four hundred fathers of families, leaving as many bereaved widows and one thousand and seventy orphans.

In the suburbs of Berlin the shops of the smaller mechanics are closed, and so are those of small butchers, bakers and artisans. They are all "gone to the front," say written placards on the doors of shops and lodgings. These and other evidences of the distress of the people have aroused a feeling in favor of immediate peace.

Dissatisfaction prevails in political circles on account of the secrecy observed by the Government relative to negotiations for the entrance of the southern States into the German Confederation. The only information to be had is based on rumors from Versailles, and reports from Saxony and Wurtemberg eager to rush into the arms of Confederation, while it is well known that the Liberals of Munich, Stuttgart and other places openly demand a German Parliament and a new revised constitution.

Considerable stir was recently observed at Wilhelmsruhe. Among the recent visitors were Dr. Conneau, M. Rotmbean, Count Duvillier, Regnault De St. Jean, Dauzely, Marquis De Gallifet, and Count Karitz, Aid-de-Camp of King William.

The position of the Prussian leaders is by no means the same now as at the opening of the war, when everybody approved the situation and was willing to make sacrifices in behalf of the country. Now they are tired of the war, satisfied with victories and unwilling to go further for the purposes of ambition and aggrandizement.

FROM FRANCE.

A NEW FRENCH LOAN.

TOURS, October 26.—An extra edition of the *Moniteur* appeared last evening containing a decree for the issue of a loan of 250,000,000 francs on Thursday, the 27th instant, under the title of a "Loan for the National Defense."

GARIBALDI'S SUCCESS CONFIRMED.

It is confirmed that Garibaldi has successattacked the Prussians.

DISORDER IN MARSEILLES.

Advices from Marseilles show that disorders are still prevalent there. Even the authority of Esquiros is now denied.

At Lyons all is quiet. The National Guard have greatly assisted local officers in preserving order.

It was rumored last evening that the Prussians were evacuating Orleans yesterday.

TO VISIT PARIS BY BALLOON.

TOURS, October 26.—Yesterday a balloon which the authorities were trying to dispatch to Paris was carried against a tree and badly damaged. Another effort will be made to-morrow. A messenger from the Government, who has important news to communicate, will essay the hazardous experiment of visiting Paris by balloon.

Other Cable Dispatches.

ENGLAND.

MARRIAGE OFFICIALLY SANCTIONED.

LONDON, October 26.—It is officially announced that the Queen yesterday, at the Council at Balmoral, sanctioned the contemplated marriage of Princess Louise to the Marquis of Lorenzo.

The Cambridgeshire stakes yesterday were won by the French colt Adonis.

Viscount Aronmonk is dead and succeeded in title by Maj. Yelverton.

Correspondents report Paris girdled with ruin. The country outside the walls formless is desolate.

The Moravian, Sweden and Anglia have arrived out. The United States steamer Franklin repaired and left Portsmouth for Spithead, where she will take ammunition, etc.

Sir Francis Head writes to the *Times* deprecating the English protest against the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine to Germany, seeing that England has captured and annexed more millions of men than all the rest of Europe together.

Le Fevre, member of Parliament for Reading, last evening made a speech to his constituents. He said since the proclamation of the French Republic, Prussia, by her persistency, had become the aggressor. The English sympathies, which were originally with Prussia, had been alienated, and turned to the French. Leaving the subject of the war, he rejoiced in the departure from the rule of marrying English princesses exclusively to German princes.

ITALY.

MINISTERIAL CIRCULAR—DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

FLORENCE, October 26.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has sent a circular letter to the representatives of Italy in foreign countries, denying the assertion made in the late Papal bull relative to the reasons for dissolving the ecumenical Council. The Minister says: Italy has not failed, nor will fail, under any obstacle whatever either to the re-assembling of the Council or the perfect freedom of its discussion.

The *Opinione* says the dissolution of the Italian Chambers is contemplated. The elections for new members will occur in November.

Nearly all the journals of Florence are preparing for an early emigration to Rome, which is generally considered must ultimately become the capital.

SOUTH AMERICA.

LISBON, October 26.—The mail steamship from Rio Janeiro brings date to the 8th inst. Lopez Jordan is again defeated by the forces of the Argentine Republic.

The Brazilian cabinet has been reconstructed and a moderately conservative ministry substituted.

Many reform measures, including one in relation to emancipation, have been promised.

RUSSIA.

AN ARISTOCRATIC, NOT PEACE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 26.—The *Journal*, official organ, hopes the discussion of conditions of peace will not be mixed up with the discussion of armistice. The National Assembly is the only competent power to decide that question. The writer hopes further that pending the result, in obedience to humanity, Paris may be revictualled.

BELGIUM.

INTRIGUING BONAPARTISTS.

BELGIUM, October 26.—This city continues the seat of active Bonapartist intrigue. The *Independence Belge* still denounces these violations of international law and calls upon the government to expel the culprits.

AUSTRIA.

PROTECTING SUBJECTS.

TRIESTE, Oct. 26.—The government has sent a frigate to Marseilles to protect the interests of Austrian subjects.

SPAIN.

THE VOMITO REAPPEARS.

MADRID, Oct. 26.—The vomito appears again at Barcelona and the mortality increasing.

EXCURSION.

Opening of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad—Pittsburgh Well Represented.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

KALAMAZOO, October 25.—The grand excursion party which left Pittsburgh this forenoon to participate in the opening of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, arrived at Fort Wayne at four o'clock Wednesday morning. The train consists of four cars, a baggage car, a smoking car, and two splendid Pullman sleeping cars. After partaking of a splendid supper at Allen's Hotel, they refreshed our luxurious couches and slept until six o'clock, and were then aroused to partake of breakfast, which was served in season and all the delicacies of the season. We are now on our way from Fort Wayne to Kendallville, and in two hours will pass in these dispatches to give you a brief history of the trip. We are now passing through a beautiful, fertile country. The forests are trimmed in crimson and gold, and the eye wearies not in gazing at the gorgeous panorama that presents itself on either hand. The melancholy days may have come, but they have the grandeur which takes away their sadness. Wm. P. Hubbard, General Freight Agent, and B. H. Rubie, Freight Agent, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, have thus far spared no pains to make the trip pleasant. We have just arrived at this place.

MENDON, Mich., October 26.—The excursionists of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company arrived here at 9:25 A. M., safe, sound and in good spirits. The party consisted of sixty-one prominent professional men, merchants and manufacturers from Pittsburgh. At Fort Wayne the party was joined by about fifteen representatives of that flourishing city, including C. L. Griggs, the popular Superintendent of the Ft. Wayne Railroad. W. P. Shinn, Esq., and Col. Rubie have evidently anticipated the wants and accommodation of each individual, so that the whole party are enthusiastic with praises for their treatment, and for the future success of the Continental Improvement Company, whose guests we are. The country through which we have passed is either rich in productive farms or thick with fine timber. The cars ride easily as we write, showing that the bed is settled and as firmly laid as any road we have ever ridden over in any part of the country. All are happy, and especially the press. We send congratulations to our friends at home, and to Fortunate Stockholders of the Continental left behind. We are happy to announce that it is now probable that the party will not return home before Friday noon.

LIST OF PERSONS IN EXCURSION TRAIN, B. & I. R. R.

Robert G. Albree, of Fahnestock, Albree & Co.; Alex. Baldwin, Jr., Baldwin, Stevenson & Bauman & Co.; Geo. E. Blair; J. Painter & Sons; Geo. A. Chaffant, Spang, Chaffant & Co.; Walter S. Cleveland, Cleveland & Co.; Geo. Duncan of McKnight & Co.; John S. Davis, of Davis, Chambers & Co.; Jas. E. Duncan, of Ripley & Co.; Jas. H. Ewing, Jr., Ewing, Mc-Clure & Co.; A. French, of A. French & Co.; Henry P. Ford, of Singer, Nimick & Co.; Wm. G. Fraser, of Fraser Brothers; D. B. Gallaway; James Irvin, of Pittsburgh *Post*; Jenkin Jones, of Campbell, Jones & Co.; John Hood, of Hickory, Hood & Co.; A. U. Howard, of Wolfe, Howard & Co.; Wm. Mellon, of Mellon Bro.; C. C. Murdock, of Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co.; J. A. Mugrage, agent Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Co.; F. P. Nimon, of Mitchell, Stevenson & Co.; James McBrier, lumber dealer; Rowen McClung, lumber dealer; S. R. Peterson, *Evening Chronicle*; George G. McMunty, of James Wood & Co.; William L. Pettitt, of Harbaugh, Mathias & Owens; Robert Pitcairn, of Coleman, Rahm & Co.; Henry Rea, jr., commission merchant; James Richey, jr., of C. C. Boyle & Co.; H. H. Rolfe, of Dilworth, Porter & Co.; R. C. Schmertz, of S. Schoonmaker, of J. Schoonmaker & Son; Wm. Shoonmaker, of Shoonmaker & Co.; W. O'H. Scully, of Clark, Scully & Co.; Walter S. Scully, of Pittsburgh Bolt Company; Mr. Wencke, of Atterbury & Co.; George W. Wilson, of Robb & Herron; Thomas Williams, of Pittsburgh *Post*; Henry Wilson, Jr., of Union Iron Works; G. W. Bitner, of Union Iron Works; C. B. Herron, of Spang, Chalfant, & Co.; D. W. C. Bidwell, of D. W. C. Bidwell & Co.; H. W. Oliver, of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips; John Lavelin, of Anderson & Woods; John Hunt, of Moorhead & Co.; Thos. P. Wenche, of the Gazzetta, O.; Mr. Bennett, of the *Commercial*, and S. R. M'Clain, of the *Chronicle*; J. E. D. Palzell, of Lewis, Bailey, Palzell & Co.; Captain W. J. Moorehead, of Moorehead, Adams & Co.; S. L. Fahnestock, of S. L. Fahnestock & Co.; A. Bradley, of A. Bradley & Co.; Thos. Bakewell, of Lippincott & Bakewell; John B. Herron, of John B. Herron & Co.; Captain Clow, of Evans, Clow, Dalzell & Co.; C. A. Carpenter, Freight Agent of Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

NEW YORK.

Preparations for Enforcing Election Laws—United States Officers Will Act Energetically—Attorney General Akerman Takes Headquarters at Astor House—U. S. Troops to be at Hand.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 26, 1870.

THE PREPARATION FOR ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

Attorney General Akerman has established his headquarters at the Astor House, where he will remain until after the election to pronounce upon all questions of law that may arise. He is instructed to see that all the rights of the citizens are respected, and that the authority of the Government is maintained in all its integrity. He was in consultation with United States Senator Conkling yesterday, and the Senator subsequently remarked that the determination was to enforce the acts of Congress at all hazards. No doubtful or questionable power will be assumed by the officers, but they will enforce such processes and provisions as they are assured they will be sustained in executing. The preparations for the purpose are being performed every day, and there will be no lack of authority to back up the officers. The Eighth United States Infantry will arrive in New York harbor to-night from Charleston. This regiment is about six hundred strong, and will be reinforced by 400 recruits, who await its arrival. It will find quarters on one of the Islands in East river, and when the emergency is over will proceed to the Canadian frontier and go into winter quarters. Other forces of considerable strength will find it convenient to concentrate in the vicinity of New York during the next two weeks, and whether or not there will ever be occasion for the purity of the ballot, mean business this time, and the Government means to sustain them. The Attorney General telegraphed to the President last evening that matters were quiet in this city and that the resistance on Monday was not of a serious character. Secretary Robeson left this city on Monday. The naval forces at Brooklyn and upon the waters of New York harbor will be held in readiness to sustain the officers in executing the process and enforcing the laws. There is no backwardness anywhere.

MISSING VESSELS.

No intelligence has yet been received of the arrival in European waters of the corvette Shenandoah, Commander Clark H. Wells, which sailed from Boston on the 2d or 3d day of September last. She is now over fifty days out, and is making an unusually long passage indeed for the season of the year. It is probable she may have encountered some gale mastered by an English ship, about the 12th of September.

HOMICIDE TRIAL.

The prosecution ended in the case of Jackson, for the murder of Archibald Douglass. Graham, counsel for defense made a motion that the Court direct a verdict of acquittal, because it had not been proved, as charged in the indictment, that death was produced by the pistol ball. The motion was denied, but an exception allowed. The defense then opened.

EPISCOPAL MISSION BOARD.

In the Episcopal Board of Missions, Bishop Whitehouse presiding, there was a long discussion on a resolution sustaining the work of regenerating the colored people, which was finally adopted, and fifty thousand dollars devoted to the object. A committee was appointed to induce railway managers to pass missionaries for little or nothing to their fields of labor.

ILLEGAL REGISTRATION.

The Grand Jury have indicted several persons for illegal registration. Among the number, one of the parties accused of violation of the election law, was admitted to bail in ten thousand dollars, Morgan Jones and Timothy Brennan becoming sureties.

AN INSURANCE VERDICT.

A verdict was given to-day against an Insurance Company, under the charge of the Judge, that an account of life insurance was binding, to the amount of $6,400 in favor of the owners of the wrecked steamer Sheridan.

BIBLE SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY.

The American Bible Society held its twenty-first anniversary to-day. Expenditures for the year, $53,567, and receipts, $50,690, leaving a balance unpaid. Among the speakers was Rev. Dr. Evarts, of Chicago.

THREE MEN KILLED.

The scaffolding on the new Dime Savings Institution, No. 7, Seward, broke down and three men named Peter Kanon, Andrew Keiny and August E. Erricksen fatally injured. Four others narrowly escaped.

HURTFUL STEP-MOTHER.

A little boy named Slattery was fatally injured in Brooklyn yesterday by jumping from the fourth story of his house to escape frightful punishment from a step-mother. She was arrested.

LETTERS GRANTED.

Letters of administration were granted to-day to the widow of Pliny Sutherland about Jourdan, on personal property amounting to $30,000.

A REGIMENT OF MARSHALS.

About eight thousand special Deputy Marshals will be sworn in by election day.

SUMNER ON THE WAR.

His Lecture—"The Duel Between France and Germany, With Its Lesson to Civilization."

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, October 26.—Hon. Charles Sumner delivered one of the Lyceum course of lectures to-night, on "The Duel between France and Germany, with its lesson to civilization." He reviewed the causes and history of the present war at length, condemning France as the aggressor, and the Emperor for, in addition to continuing the offence of his public life, three special and unpardonable crimes, viz: Violation of public duty and public faith, disloyalty to Republican institutions, and this cruel and causeless war, of which he is the guilty author. Let him fall, but not the people of France. Cruelly already have they expiated their offence against the law of nations, but always should they suffer. After the capitulation at Sedan there was a double mistake first in not making peace, which, as a magnanimous conqueror, should have proposed peace, and second, on the part of the Republic, which should have declined to wage a war of imperialism. The dynasty question was closed. There was no longer a pretext or occasion for war, and the two parties should have come to understanding. It was now prosecuted for the humiliation of France. It must be condemned.

Mr. Sumner then stated three essential requirements for peace: First, natural requirements of Germany, completest guaranty against future aggression; second, natural requirements of France, that the guaranty, while sufficient, shall be such as not to wound the self-respect and sentiments of the French people, or offend any principle of public law; third, demanded alike by justice and humanity, the restoration of some just rule by which the recurrence of such a barbarous duel shall be prevented. It will not be probable she may have to obtain a guaranty from Germany; there must be a guaranty for civilization.

On the question of pecuniary indemnity, the speaker referred to information in England and to the guaranty of dismemberment, which could not secure lasting peace, he opposed the guaranty of disarmament, the razing of the fortifications, and abolition of the standing army, except that minimum of force required for the purpose of police. Disarmament is enforced on three grounds: first, economy; second, positive advantage, if not necessity; and third, guaranty of peace. No guaranty can promise anything beyond the accident of force. Our Republic has shown how it can be accomplished. The power of France would spread. Conquering Germany could not resist its influence. Other nations follow. Popular rights, which are always stronger than the sword, would have new triumphs, and instead of trial by battle for decision of difference between nations, there would be peaceful appeals to reason, to arbitration, or it may be a congress of nations, and the United States of Europe would appear above the subsiding waters.

Our own part is simple. It is, first, to keep out of the war, and next to stand firm in those ideas which are the life of our Republic. Then our supremacy will be felt. This we are called; by this we succeed. Our example is more than an army. But not on this account are we to be indifferent when human rights are assailed or Republican institutions are in question. Garibaldi sprang to the word, that sublime expression of power. Strange will it be when that is not given to the Republic and to all struggling for human rights. I give the word with heart, on lips, word and heart I give. Nor would I have my country forget at any time, in the discharge of its transcendant duties, that the true rule of conduct and of honor is the same for nations as for individuals. The greatest nation is that which does the most for humanity.

POLITICAL.

The Ohio Election—Official Vote.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, October 26.—The following is the official vote of Ohio at the late election:

For Secretary of State—Sherwood, Republican, 221,769; Heisley, Democrat, 205,015; Odell, Prohibition, 2,855.

Comptroller of Treasury—Wilson, Republican, 221,712; Heaton, Democrat, 204,297; Edmondson, Prohibition, 2,708.

Members of Board of Public Works—Herring, Republican, 220,894; Spencer, Democrat, 205,326; Collins, Prohibition, 2,666.

Supreme Judge—McIlvaine, Republican, 222,486; Harrison, Democrat, 204,771; Stewart, Prohibition, 2,816.

Average Republican majority, 16,675.

National Bank Robbed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, October 26.—The First National Bank of Grafton, Mass., was robbed last night of all its funds, the watchman, Mr. Daniels, having first been gagged and handcuffed. There were five men engaged in the robbery, and the amount taken is not yet stated, but included all the property of private depositors.

A second dispatch says the amount taken was between $200,000 and $300,000.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, October 26, 1870.

FRENCH SYMPATHY MEETING.

A large public meeting, expressive of sympathy for the French Republic and suffering French people, was held to-night. Thos. J. Durant, of La., presided and speeches were made by R. T. Merrick and A. G. Riddle. Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

TOBACCO ASSOCIATION CONVENTION.

The annual Convention of the Tobacco Association of the United States has commenced its session here, for the discussion and adoption of resolutions as to what constitute the best interests of the trade, for presentation to the House Committee on Ways and Means.

A TAX MANUAL.

The Internal Revenue Bureau has issued a tax manual for cigar manufacturers, in order to guard against frauds, and to insure the enforcement of the law.

INDIAN AGENTS RELIEVED.

Captains G. A. Hartwell, W. H. Hugo, Dewitt C. Shall and Major J. M. Goodhue are relieved from duty as Indian agents.

OFFICIALLY PROMULGATED.

The Naturalization Convention between the United States and Great Britain, is to-day officially promulgated.

CAPITAL REMOVAL!

National Convention at Cincinnati—Second Day's Session.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, October 26.—The Capital Convention reassembled at ten o'clock. On motion it was resolved to hear read the letter of J. W. Forney, but the document was not on hand.

The Committee on Resolutions reported in favor of the removal of the Capital to the Mississippi Valley, or to some point as near as possible to the centre of population, territory, production and transportation, with reference to future as well as present demands of the nation. They also oppose further appropriations for the new buildings in the District of Columbia. They reaffirm the resolutions of the St. Louis Convention, and recommend the appointment of a Committee to memorialize Congress at the next session in favor of the passage of a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of Commissioners to examine the question of the removal and relocation of the Capital and report at an early day.

Mr. W. M. Beach, of Ohio, offered a substitute declaring the agitation of removal uncalled for and unwise, and proposing *sine die* adjournment of the Convention.

A discussion followed.

In the afternoon Mr. Beach's substitute to the report of the Committee on Resolutions was lost—only three votes in the affirmative.

Mr. Williams, of Ohio, moved to designate Cincinnati as the place for the capitol, but subsequently withdrew the motion.

The report of the Committee were then adopted, with one dissenting vote.

The Chair appointed as the committee to memorialize Congress: Joseph Medill, Gov. J. W. Stevenson, Ky., Horace Greeley, Wm. Burwell, Va., and C. Reever, Mo.

On motion, an executive committee, consisting of one from each State and territory represented, was appointed to take charge of the whole subject and call conventions and employ other means, as deemed best. The chair appointed as the committee Wm. B. Harris, of Illinois, President, L. H. Reeves, Secretary, and Silas Bent, Treasurer.

A vote of approval of the action of Congress in refusing to make appropriations for further improvement to public buildings in the District of Columbia was unanimously passed.

Adjourned *sine die*.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Senator Morrill has been seriously ill, but is recovering.

—The Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Kentucky is now in session in Louisville.

—The steamship St. Andrew, from Liverpool, arrived at Chicago *Evening Journal* says that although such intense interest was felt in the result of the Republican Convention for the First District of Illinois, the friends of Mr. Morrill all came and heartily made the nomination of Mr. Charles B. Farwell unanimous.

—In the fourth Congressional district of Iowa, at the recent election, a large quantity of professedly Republican tickets were scattered off upon unsuspecting voters as genuine, which lacked the name of M. M. Walden, the Republican candidate for Congress. Walden's majority, however, is about 5,000.

—William Stoddard declines a temporance convention's nomination for State Senator in Michigan, because he thinks the present liquor laws of that State are probably enough, if they can be enforced. He discovered a difficulty in the way of framing a law that will enforce itself, and does not feel himself competent to surmount it.

—Col. Pailie Peyton, a Democratic aspirant to Congress in the Fifth District of Tennessee, refused to permit his name to go before the Nominating Convention, as he disapproved that system of selecting candidates. He says that he appeals directly to the people, and he thinks a majority of them will favor with him in his views regarding conventions.

—With respect to the coming New York election, it is said that the Government is in possession of facts which go to show that the Democrats are making arrangements to evade, and if necessary to resist, the naturalization laws. They show voters in large numbers, who overpower the United States Marshal and his deputies, the Government forces will be called out to back up the law.

—Considerable discussion is going on in Vermont as to the expediency of re-districting the State, in view of the probability of Congress making a new apportionment at the next apportionment. If the population of the country goes over 38,000,000, and the limit of members of the lower House of Congress is fixed at 300, the State will lose one member, and will have to consolidate its three districts into two.

—The Hon. Thos. A. Jenckes, author of the Civil Service bill, has failed to obtain a Congressional renomination in the First Rhode Island District, from which he has been three times elected. He had two competitors in the Republican District Convention. Fifty-five ballots were had—the last one of which was the result: Benjamin L. Gaines, 25; Thomas Davis, 19; Thomas A. Jenckes, 12. The convention adjourned with the understanding that all three would run. As an absolute majority is required to elect in that State, there is no doubt but that a Democrat will be chosen.

—The Republicans in Massachusetts have nominated their full delegation in the present Congress for reelection—in nearly, or quite, the same order as when originally chosen. The following is the list, with the majorities they received at the last Congressional election:

		Maj.
1.	James Buffinton.	1868.
2.	Oakes Ames	9,489
3.	Rockwood Hoar	8,800
4.	Benjamin F. Butler	2,182
5.	Samuel Hooper.	2,736
6.	Benjamin F. Butler	8,048
7.	N. Banks	4,736
8.	George M. Brook	9,233
9.	William B. Washburne	13,490
10.	Henry L. Dawes	4,770

—In the Seventh District, Mr. Brooks took the seat from which Mr. Bullock was transferred to the Cabinet, and we have given Mr. Boutwell's vote.

GENERALITIES.

BOOTH is playing in Cincinnati.

BISHOP O'CONNOR has been lecturing in Cincinnati upon "The moral principle among the Irish people."

GOV. HOUGHTON, of New Hampshire, has discovered plumbago on a piece of land which heretofore has produced nothing but lumbago.

THE Governor of Ohio, on Saturday, appointed Don Piatt, editor of the Ohio State Journal policemen on the P. Ft. W. and C. Railway. The latter name is ominous.

SINGULAR people the New Londoners must be, their Mayor ordered all the organ and hand organ grinders to leave the city, last week, on the ground that they were an intolerable nuisance, and a committee of citizens have invited them to return, and propose to retain the Mayor's right to drive them from the city.

THE case of a sane man being confined in a lunatic asylum for a year has just come to light in New York, the victim being a wealthy old man, whose wife and daughter procured his confinement and the control of his property, because he was unwilling to put it out of reach of his daughter, who wished to waste it in a foolish marriage.

A WOMAN has been imposing on the Nathan people by the sale of what she claims is a specific chemical preparation for the removal of warts, pimples, corns and moles. She was arrested, but as she sells a quantity of it, just as far a bottle. It has since transpired that the wonderful remedy consisted of "molasses and water, with a small quantity of aconite in one vial, and soapsuds and arnica for the second—to be well shaken before applied."

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, according to a correspondent, says she prefers the "spirituals" songs, where the mocking bird carols his sweet hymn, where all nature is a picture of beauty and of peace, to the old grand but gloomy anthems of Doubting Castle, picking the bones of the Southern dead, and her insatiate greed still unsatisfied, digs her long talons into the grave of Albion

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1870.

Bonds at Frankfort 95¼.

Petroleum at Antwerp 49½f.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 113¾

The election in West Virginia will be held to-day.

The World thinks the election law of Congress ought to be called "a law for diminishing Democratic majorities." The World has hit the nail right on the head in this instance, and certainly realizes the full effect of the election law. It will materially reduce Democratic majorities by preventing fraudulent registering and voting.

The Immigration Convention, called by the western Governors, meets in Indianapolis on the 23d of November. This Convention is to take into consideration the necessity of reforms in the laws affecting immigration. It is charged that immigrants are plundered by unscrupulous men, and that an illegal tax is imposed upon them on their way to other States from New York. It is proposed to ask Congress to take charge of them, and to throw around them the protection of the Federal Government.

The telegram to which we referred yesterday regarding the safety of one more of the passengers on the lost steamer Cambria was incorrect. Albert Hobson, it seems, was a passenger on the Caledonia that sailed on the 5th inst., and on his arrival telegraphed that he was safe. This at least is as much as we can understand from the explanation given. At all events the hope that was raised by the telegram has been destroyed, and with it the conviction arises that save the one passenger known to be saved, all have been lost.

The news that Attorney General Akerman has established his headquarters in New York City, where he will remain until after the election, will be gladly received by those who desire peace and good order. The Attorney General will decide all questions of law that may arise, and is instructed to see that the authority of the Government is thoroughly maintained. He declares that only such processes and provisions will be enforced as he is satisfied he will be sustained in executing, and all such will be enforced at all hazards. This is making out of the acts of Congress more than mere empty words, and is assuring to the citizens that what the Administration undertakes to do it will perform, even if the army is necessary to back up the United States officers.

OHIO OBSTRUCTION.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes a letter from Alfred Gaither, Esq., of the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company, and champion of its short span, low bridge. The letter is addressed to Theodore Cook, Esq., and after stating that "we (the company *etc*) are satisfied that the bridge will be no obstruction, as you fear, or as the law would take cognizance of," Mr. Gaither says:

"You have stated that the bridge company is acting in defiance of the public opinion of all the cities and towns from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, on the line of the river. If this be so I should regret it, though it can hardly be accepted as good reason for abandoning our investment. The misfortune of Pittsburgh is particularly distressing and worthy of the deepest sympathy of the good people of Cincinnati. When will the papers and people of our city cease to be made the instruments of other and more unscrupulous men in the attainment of their selfish objects? Pittsburgh appreciated the importance of having the head of navigation at her feet, and hence obstructed both the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers with bridges, and now they base their opposition to the Cincinnati bridge upon the plea that it will obstruct the river and thereby virtually place Cincinnati at the head of navigation, and to that extent give it an advantage over Pittsburgh.

"Put the people of Pittsburgh in the place of the people of Cincinnati, convince them that the bridge would be an obstruction, and they would hail its overthrow with joy, as being the means by which they would be placed at the head of navigation, and thereby be made the distributors of trade and traffic that would otherwise float past, unconscious, or at least indifferent to the fact, that such a step was in existence. But let the people of Pittsburgh take heart; the bridge will be no obstruction to the class of craft that can alone be used with profit in the upper waters of the Ohio."

Monday's Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:

"Work is being pushed vigorously forward on the Newport bridge, both night and day. A full force was engaged at work all day yesterday. The piers are now all above water, and the coffer-dams have been all torn away."

We do not desire to write disrespectfully, but the argument advanced absolutely lacks common sense. Nothing but the mind of one utterly blind to every consideration other than a personal investment could have conceived it. The writer in his endeavor to prove something, if he has succeeded at all, simply advances reasons why the bridge should not be built. He desires to know "when the citizens (of Cincinnati) will cease to be made the instruments of other and more unscrupulous men in the attainment of their object." That the bridge now being built will place Cincinnati at the head of navigation.

This is just what we have been urging from the first, and which the writer of the above letter has taken the pains to assure the public is true. The bridge over the Ohio, now being built, destroys all river commerce above Cincinnati, and will be a permanent obstruction in a public highway. It is an imposition on the citizens from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, and has been erected as a toll-gate at Cincinnati, not only to affect commerce above that city, but to increase the rates of toll on the lower waters of the Ohio. The writer claims it will be a good investment for Cincinnati.

By this, a precedent will be established, and the soundness of the claim will rest on the desires of any city along the river to become the head of navigation. In a year or two New Albany may desire to leave Cincinnati out in the cold, and by building a low bridge become the head of navigation. In a few more years Evansville exercises her rights under the same precedent and becomes the head of navigation. When Cincinnati sends forth her cry, Evansville replies, if you were in our place you would do as we have done, and because you are inconvenienced is no reason why we should abandon our investment.

The charge that Pittsburgh, in order to be at the head of navigation, obstructed the waters of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, is worse than false. When those bridges were built navigation was not obstructed, and Pittsburgh was just as much at the head of navigation before their erection as afterwards. But even if true it is no argument why the Cincinnati Bridge Company should obstruct the Ohio.

The work is being pushed vigorously forward, and unless something be done quickly not only Pittsburgh, but Cincinnati and New Orleans will be the sufferers. Driven to the miserable excuses contained in the above letter, we cannot hope that anything less than legal force will compel this "investment" to be abandoned. The facts as urged by those who desire the Ohio to be free as a public highway, are admitted by the writer, and that the bridge, if completed, will be a permanent obstruction. Whatever is done should be done quickly.

NEW YORK.

On the seventh day of November, Arkansas and Louisiana, and on the eighth of the same month Alabama, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New York, New Jersey and Wisconsin hold their elections. Congressmen are to be elected in all. In New York and Missouri Governors of the States are to be elected. So far as New York is concerned there has been a contest of extreme bitterness. There seems to be a determination on the part of the Democracy advocating the election of Governor Hoffman to arouse every element of anger and of meanness that a fertile ingenuity can devise. The position is boldly taken by the Democratic press that resistance to the Federal authorities is an absolute necessity to ensure a Democratic triumph. The Republican party is assailed by coarse and vulgar epithets, and the "white man's party," through its press, continually brings before the minds of men whose intellect is so besotted that a ray of refinement has not entered within their brains for years, the fact that the negro vote supported the Republican ticket. Such argument, while it cannot have the least possible influence on the act of any thinking or reflecting man, arouses the worst feelings in the hearts of New York roughs. They have been drilled for weeks past to believe that the vote of the negro at the same polls as one of them, is a dishonor that no "white man" ought to stand, and acting on that belief, an attempt will undoubtedly be made to prevent the negro from voting. This is the first element of what the Democracy call "a full and fair expression of opinion at the ballot box." Even while this is going on, with a singular power of adaptation to circumstance, a negro meeting is called, and it is said that in a resolution Woodford was rejected as their candidate, on the ground of his being formerly in association as a trafficer of slaves. And this meeting is commended, and for this act the negro is applauded. Such two-faced attempts to gain power cannot but disgust the thinking portion of the Democratic party, and it has done so to such an extent that serious dissensions are in their ranks and disaster to their party will most probably follow.

In order to secure "a full and fair expression of the popular will at the ballot box," there will be a military force in New York, on whom the citizen may call for aid and protection should the Democratic roughs undertake to bully and abuse voters. A fair election will not be interfered with in any way, and if the Democratic party does not organize a mob, the election will be quiet and peaceable. But that party has no such idea as a fair election in New York city. It is not to their advantage there should be an election based on the popular vote. Already they have made innumerable threats of what they intend to do, and we quote some of them for the purpose of illustrating our position. We quote from the Chicago *Times:*

"In reviewing the National Guard on Tuesday, Governor Hoffman said that "breech-loading arms would be given them in good time." It is to be hoped that the "good time" refers to the coming election, *and that the breech-loaders will be freely used in case any of Mr. Grant's myrmidons attempt to contest the vote of the city.* The sooner it shall be settled whether or not Grant owns the State of New York, the sooner it will be known whether Illinois or any other State has any rights which radicalism is bound to respect."

This is what is termed pure and undefiled Democracy. This is the advice of a professed law abiding constitutional party. The New York *World* carries out this idea:

"If the Federal authorities had not menaced and insulted us, there would have been nothing in the circumstances of this election to call for the display of so much feeling and public spirit."

This is the story of the wolf and the lamb. The Federal authorities have neither menaced nor insulted the Democracy. While New York is prating over this fancied insult, South Carolina is praising the Federal authorities for protecting it from radical elements. But the *World* does not stop here. It says:

"As it is, we shall show them how strong the city is in honest votes—and the materials for sturdy soldiers. The same robust multitudes can act in *both* capacities."

We quote these remarks for the purpose of showing that the education of Democratic roughs has been and is now to resist the Federal authorities. But it goes further. Did it end there, we might still hope that New York city on the 8th day of November might not be a scene of bloodshed and disorder. But these men, many of them already dyed deep in crime, of the lowest scale of intellect, and mere machines and tools of others, have been taught that the very entrance of a United States soldier into New York city was an insult to the Democratic party. As the cry was of old "Lincoln's myrmidons," so now it is "Grant's myrmidons" and a bitter hate against the Federal soldier is rankling in the hearts of these Democratic roughs. If it is not, then all the teachings of the Democratic press have gone for nothing. But the lesson has been learned, and the appearance of a boy in blue will be sufficient to start a riot. The consequences are easily foreseen. The people have determined that the ruffianism of New York city shall not interfere with the elections. It is to-day governed by men, who, regarding the power of party as the only object of their ambition, will stop at nothing to insure success. The Congress of the United States never interfered to protect its own body, until the frauds perpetrated at elections were so open and palpable, and the State authorities so flagrantly criminal that those frauds were perpetrated without the most remote chance of the offender being punished, and then that body did interfere. It is an interference that justice should hail with delight. There is neither menace nor insult in it. It is simply an effort to protect electors in their rights at the polls, and to preserve the purity of elections.

The chief of the *Times* and the *World* will not prevent the Federal authorities from doing their whole duty. The United States soldier has heard Democratic threats long ago, and is not to be cowed down by them to-day. The people of New York city intend that the coming election shall be divested as far as possible of those stupendous frauds, that under its present administration would be perpetrated with impunity. There will be no interference of the Federal authorities unless Democratic roughs and Democratic frauds require it, and then there will be an interference that will be remembered by those ruffians for all time to come. While *every* good citizen in the land will earnestly urge a quiet and orderly election, there is not one but what will prefer that *every* Democratic rough and ruffian in New York city shall be rendered on election day harmless for the future, if necessary to procure the purity of the ballot box. If Democracy is not already tired out with her antagonism to this government, persisted in for years, a little assistance by that government to reduce her muscle will be advantageous to the Union.

TO AND FROM THE OLD NORTH STATE.

Interesting Matters--Lack of Culture --Estimation of the Colored Race --Colored Labor--Natural Products Efforts at Improvement---Home Again--Mourning for Lee--Back to Baltimore Early in the Morning.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.]

III.

CULTURE OF MARTIN COUNTY.

Several matters struck us as amusing or interesting while in Jamesville and the vicinity, among these was the culture among the natives and the enormous preponderence of the colored people over the white. That the negroes of the South are very low down the ladder of civilization, much lower than those of the North, we were prepared to find, but we confess we had thought they were all more advanced than those we met with in the section we visited. But this we suppose was to be expected when the condition of the whites about them offered them no examples. We believe we did not meet a white southern woman in this part of North Carolina who did not have a snuff stick protruding from her mouth; we certainly saw few southern homes that looked as though any true feminine ideas of neatness or comfort had been or could be carried out in them. Most of the whites live in houses the windows of which are altogether devoid of sash or glass, the places of those, to us indispensible necessities, being filled by rough wooden shutters. Most of the negroes do not have even that, but depend altogether for interior light upon the front, and oftentimes the only door, which stands open winter and summer. Inside, the comforts fully fill the expectations aroused by a view of the exterior, and that is about all that can be said. There are no curtains, no adornments, no carpets, and it is said that one gentleman of the neighborhood, when visiting Mr. Lightfoot's house for the first time, expressed his surprise at the carpets something after this style: Hello! Got caliker on your floors, ha'n't you? and a right smart pretty caliker too, I reckon!"

Yet these people are aristocratic in their ideas, despise the negro race and doubtless, if we can judge from the political opinions we heard them express, are fully conscious of their own unlimited superiority to all Northern mudsills. An idea of the way in which the white citizens esteem the blacks may be gleaned from the following incident: We were looking on at some wood cutters and ditchers, and observing them at work on a huge tree at least twelve fathoms tall and asked how they always got them to fall in the right direction, especially when grubbing them up instead of chopping them down? To this the contractor, a white man, native and to the manner born, replied by telling us that often when the tree was almost ready to fall of its own weight, he sent a "nigger" up to the top and the additional weight placed on the proper side brought it down where it was wanted; and when we asked what became of the "nigger," he said: "Oh the trees are right smart thick here about, and the 'nigger' can generally manage to get off into one of them without being much hurt."

And again when talking of the ditchers whom we saw working up to their hips in water, we were told that the work went on all through the winter, and that though about Christmas times, when the weather is cold, they "feel a little timid" about going in, they soon get used to it.

COLORED LABOR.

We heard the question of free colored labor frequently discussed on the steamboats and in the towns, both by North Carolinians and Virginians, and they all seemed to agree that it would be very well if the men didn't insist on quitting work Friday afternoon and not going back until Tuesday morning. This novel system of enjoying their new found liberty is naturally unpleasant to employers. But one man who said he employed large numbers of colored hands, claimed to have solved the difficulty by refusing to employ any man who would not agree to work six days in the week at fifty cents pay (we think these are the amounts) for every day he worked, and one dollar fine for every day he didn't, so that if he didn't come, two new men could be employed for the day in his place. Northern men coming to the South and unused to manage this class of laborers, find it to their own advantage to do their work by contracts with men accustomed to them, and who assume the responsibility of getting the work done. So far as we saw personally, the colored people were quite as respectful and polite as could possibly be desired, and we heard nothing contrary to this from any body. They do not seem to want to show their appreciation of freedom by any change in their demeanor, but they appear to be unwilling to work more than enough to keep themselves fed and clothed.

NATURAL PRODUCTS.

Besides those we have already mentioned there are some, to us, curious productions to be found in this region. Millions of reeds grow in the swamps all the way down the coast from the great Dismal to Okeechobee, these when dried make the long straight pipe stems Indians, or to all smokers and their roots are made into the curious looking jointed pipe stems connected in most minds, with the red clay Powhattan bowls, and comfortable fumigations. Then there is the native or Upon tea, made of the leaves and tender twigs of the Upon tree, which are cast into an iron pot and cured over a slow fire, after which it is ready to be used in the same manner as the Chinese article. Northerners told us that this tea was in taste much like a rather inferior article of the imported teas, and thought that if as carefully packed, dried and prepared as they it would be as good. The chief beauty of it is that it can be bought for fifteen cents a bushel.

Then besides the Scuppernong, the Catawba and Muscadine grapes are natives of this region and were originally found here, but they improved by transplanting so as to be barely recognizable whilst the scuppernong cannot be raised even as far north as Norfolk, and is in its native wildness a better grape, and a more profitable one than either of the others in their highest state of cultivation.

CHANGES.

It will have been seen by this time that our impressions of North Carolina were of a two fold character. Naturally, the country is grand, but where the hand of the aboriginal white man has been laid the beauty has been blighted. The influx of immigrants will undoubtedly change this state of affairs greatly, and wherever they have had a chance they have shown it. The houses that have been built by them are tasteful and comfortable. In Jamesville several of the young ladies and gentlemen connected with the families of Mr. Lightfoot or his employes have started two Sunday Schools, one in the morning for colored children and one in the afternoon for white ones. The first, we believe, is flourishing, but in the second there are scarcely as many pupils as there are teachers. A state of things which it is to be hoped may be soon altered for the better. In these schools it has been found necessary to begin at the very bottom and teach the alphabet and pot hooks, in most cases, and much good has been done in this way among the colored pupils, including a number of adults. In the way of churches we have already told the whole tale, but there are a number of Methodists in the neighborhood, whose hunger and thirst after righteousness is not satisfied at the hard shell tabernacles, and who consequently purpose building a church for themselves, and the railroad and lumber company, through its President, has given them a handsome lot of ground adjoining his homestead, on which to build.

But vacations are short if letters are not always, and stern necessity compelled us to quit the hospitable haven we had found and the novelties about us before we had grown accustomed to them and turn our faces

HOMEWARDS.

This we decided to do by another route, and getting Mr. Lightfoot to drive us twelve miles down the river we reached Plymouth, the scene of Lieutenant Cushing's exploits during the rebellion, as well as of other affairs. The town still shows marks of its bad treatment during the war, one large brick structure has a corner and part of the roof battered in by Union shells, and other houses still show evidences of bombardment. Plymouth is evidently a dead place—or these ravages would long since have been repaired, but its houses, streets and inhabitants are all a grade higher in the scale than those of Jamesville. At Plymouth we bade farewell to our kind and hospitable host—having parted already with his amiable family—and getting on board of a handsome little side wheeled steamer yclept the Elis, sailed down into the sound and across to Edenton on the other side, where there are said to be some pleasant residences and agreeable Southern society, but it was too dark when we reached the landing to see anything but the lights and the white frame warehouses. From thence we steamed out into the sound again and up the Chowan river, and when, after a good night's sleep, we emerged on deck, we found that we were in the tortuous and narrow Black water river, whose beautifully wooded, banks sometimes scratched the steamers paddle boxes, and whose windings were sometimes in curves so short that the boat would have to back and twist, like turning a horse and wagon in a narrow street, in order to get around them, which it did however and we arrived on time at Franklin, Virginia, where we got into a car on the Seabord and Roanoke railroad and were drawn by a locomotive draped in black in memory of General Lee, through the Dismal swamp which was in many parts a vision of loveliness brilliant with every hue of the most perfect October we remember and forests every tree of which was wound about by some graceful vine, and whose leaves were crimson and scarlet and golden while the very grass and low weeds were ablaze with autumnal glories, then here and there a station, then one or two vast vineyards and finally into Portsmouth, whence the same dirty little ferry boat we had once before crossed upon bore us over to Norfolk which city we found to be, like the locomotive, draped in mourning, nine houses out of every ten being hung with festoons of black muslin or cloth and most of the flags in the harbor or city, excepting those on government vessels or buildings drooping at half mast. Such a gloomy looking place we soon left and sailed over to

FORTRESS MONROE,

Where, after walking about and examining that strongest of American strongholds, and meeting several old Pittsburghers in the shape of 15 or 20 inch guns from the Fort Pitt Foundry, we witnessed the dress parade of a regiment of United States Artillery, dined at the new Hygeia Hotel and at nine o'clock got on board the great steamer George Leary from Norfolk and steamed back to Baltimore. That night was the beginning of the frightful gale which has proved disastrous all over the Atlantic, and the Lear pitched and groaned and creaked, now with her bow lifted high and again with it plowing down in the furrows of the sea while the waves as they dashed past us gleamed with white foam and scintillated with phosphorescent balls such as the ancient mariners were used to call the meteors of the ocean. Pale faces and disquieted internal economies were not uncommon, but as it was night and an unnoticed retreat to the privacy of one's stateroom was easy, it would be hard to tell who caught the malady of the sea and who defied contagion, we were content in being ourselves included among the survivors, and when morning came we were dashing up the bay with Fort McHenry in sight and a bright sun shining about among the hundred sloops and schooners lying becalmed around us, whilst far off in the distance a black cloud, looking like a cousin German of Pittsburgh's specialty, hung over Baltimore showing that we had gotten out of the wood burning regions and had once more arrived in a region of coal and dirt, with an atmosphere approximating at least in solidity to that of the Iron City.

SUMMARY.

And now we have been to the old North State, have spent some little time there and have returned, and the conclusions we form from our experience thus gained are these. The trip is as pleasant in itself as any trip can be, being mostly by water in comfortable steamers, with occasion scenery sometimes, but never out of sight of an often most picturesque landscape. Besides this the whole seaboard through which we passed is bound sooner or later, to attract immigration and to rival the richest of our agricultural territories, and North Carolina seems destined to be the richest of these rich, combining such advantages of soil and climate as more assimilate those of Italy than do any others on our continent. Then the forests were a revelation to us, showing that while the woods of Maine, Pennsylvania and Michigan have been slaughtered after a manner causing, among reflective men serious anxiety for the future, the supply is not by any manner of means exhausted yet, and that while the vast territory of the Southern States is a mine from which our great grandsons may draw ligneus jewels, the forests of North Carolina appear even among those jewels as a gem of purest water and priceless value, and one too out of a part of which an energetic company of Pennsylvania gentlemen has determined to draw wealth for themselves while incalculably benefitting the surrounding populace.

D. Y.

BRIEF TOPICS.

BONAVENTURA BAEZ.

President Baez was a native of Hayti, a mulatto in complexion. In consequence of his wealth and personal influence, he was chosen President, after the appointment had been refused by Santa Anna. A subsequent election, however, displaced him and set Santa Anna in the Presidential chair, from which incident the quondam friends became decided enemies, personal and political. In 1856 Santa Anna was deposed and Baez was restored. The united European powers now intervened to prevent this continued rivalry, and Baez was obliged to quit the island, to which, however, he returned in 1865, his absence having had no pacifica tory results. On his return he again became President, but a succession of disputes between him and Cabral has kept the island in constant hot water. Baez was a man of considerable abilities.

CURE FOR CHILLS.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *American* says: In the fall of 1841 I was taken with the ague, and having occasion to go to Baltimore, called at the barber shop of Joseph Toomy, a colored man, located, I think, on South Calvert street, and who, if still in Baltimore, would probably recollect the circumstance. I remarked to Toomey that I wished to be shaved as quickly as possible, as I expected my chill in a few minutes, and wanted to get back to the hotel to lie down. "Why," said he, "what do you have the chills for? I can tell you a cure that never fails. I have cured more than a hundred in this city. It is simply and easily taken, and if you will follow my directions, I will guarantee you a cure." I promised to do so, and he then said: "Before you put on your boots in the morning take a handful of fine salt in each hand, and put that from the right hand into the left boot, and that from the left into the right boot. Put on your boots and wear them with the salt in them, and you will have no more chills." I did so, and have not had a chill since. Of course there could be no virtue in changing the salt from the right hand into the left boot, and *vice versa;* but it was a part of the prescription, and I followed it to the letter, and can bear my testimony to the beneficial result.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

The stringency of the censorship was one of the chief complaints of the French Radicals against the Napoleonic regime. That the freedom of the press should be proclaimed immediately upon the establishment of the Republic was, therefore, a matter of course; but there must have been a pretty large and comprehensive mental reservation behind the decree that abolished the censorship, for we observe that the new Government squelches journals addicted to hostile criticism with a promptitude rarely equalled, and we believe never surpassed, by the Imperial Prefects. And where the officials of the Republic neglect this part of their duties, mobs seem to be entirely able and willing to supply the omission. In one recent case, an editor who published an article in praise of the Count of Paris, received a threatening letter, in the name of sixty Republicans, who informed him that they all "desire the liberty of the press, but they are indignant at his conduct toward the newly established power, which ought to have commenced by sending him to Cayenne, on account of his opposition to the Democrats." When you come to look at it closely, there isn't much more liberty in that than in the old sort of censorship.

FALSE FRENCH ECONOMY.

A very wasteful and destructive sort of economy is that which inspired the French Provisional Government to order the coining of silver plate in the palaces in Paris. The intrinsic value of the metal in ware of that description is unusually but a very small percentage of its selling price—the balance representing the skill of the artisan and the genius of the designer. The French officials might as well order the use of the crown jewels for ammunition in their mitrailleuses, as to destroy some millions of francs worth of plate in order to add a few thousands to the resources of their treasury. It will be remembered that during the reign of Louis XIV., Benvenuto Cellini spent some time in Paris, was permitted to use one of the halls of the Louvre as a workshop, and there perfected some of his finest designs, which, executed in silver, are now doubtless to be found among the plate which this order consigns to the crucible. There are also in the collection, we believe, some almost priceless pieces designed by Inigo Jones. It is hardly extravagant to say that there must be in Paris many articles created by the genius of those artists, any one of which would sell for as much as will be realized by sending them to the melting-pot.

DR. ROLPHE.

The honorable Dr. Rolphe, whose death is announced, was a native of England, and at the time of his death was 70 years of age. He was emigrant at an early age, and took an active part in the Canadian rising of 1837, and this activity against the Canadian Government was such that he was compelled to reside on the United States side of the frontier for many years until an amnesty was issued He followed the profession of law for some time after his return to Canada, but his political reputation was so damagng to the interests of clients that, notwithstanding his acknowledged abilties, he found it expedient to go back to medicine which he practiced with success and established a medical school, and subsequently a medical department in Victoria College. He was a member of the Canadian Parliament for many years, and was distingnished by his eloquence and his consistant liberalism.

ETIQUETTE.

The Bishop of Calcutta recently visited Burmah, and the Indian papers describe the difficulties which prevented a proposed interview between the Bishop and the King of Burmah. The latter insisted on the Bishop squatting cross-legged before him, a small carpet being the only concession he would make. Dr. Milman asked to be allowed to stand, but the King was firm; he could not allow any man to stand before him or to occupy a seat not lower than his, his Majesty invariably reclining on a very low couch on these occasions. The Bishop was likewise firm; he declined to suffer the indignity of sitting cross-legged on a bit of carpet; and, as the chief of Bhuddist priests is allowed a seat on a level with the King's, he urged that similar courtesy might be shown to one of corresponding rank. The result was, that the Bishop left Mandalay without having met the King, although both were very desirous that an interview should take place.

MAINE ICE.

A Maine correspondent of the Boston *Journal* says that all of last winter's harvest of Kennebec ice has been sold with the exception of some 2,500 tons. Extensive preparations are making for largely exceeding the cut of last winter, the profits of which were so enormous, and which have made many parties comparatively easy in their circumstances. New buildings are going up, and it would not be strange if at least 500,000 tons were taken out the coming winter. Whether the investment will prove as remunerative as it did last winter is, of course, a problem yet to be solved. The speculators, however, have "great expectations."

RECKLESS ENTHUSIASM.

A countryman at the theatre the other night, as the escort of some ladies, retired at an intermission and returned with a pound or two of peanuts wrapped in a paper, and two huge bananas sticking from his pocket. Just then, however, and before he had time to take his seat, one of the artists who had specially won his admiration came to the footlights and warbled a beautiful melody. The full, rich voice, exquisite in intonation and breathing strains almost divine, completed the conquest of the countryman's heart, and, unable to restrain his delight, he heaved on the stage his peanuts, bananas, and pocket handkerchief, as a tribute to the fair enchantress. There was a momentary astonishment visible upon the faces on the stage, a single interval of hesitation, which was removed by the countryman's voice, full and clear: "Take 'em, gal, by jingo, you're welcome."—*N. O. Pic.*

A GERMAN RAILROAD IN FRANCE.

The continued occupation by the French army under Marshal Bazaine of the city of Metz, it was predicted by military critics, would seriously interrupt the advance of the Germans, as the single railroad from Saarbruck into the heart of France was intercepted by the besieged city. This railroad runs west to Metz, then south through Pont-a-Mousson to Nancy, and then again westwardly to Paris. The German army was pushing far beyond Metz, and the object was to procure men, arms, ammunition and supplies from the Rhine countries. The means to pass the obstacle were secured as follows: As early as August 20th, two days after the battle of Gravelotte, Gen. Von Moltke gave the order to construct a cut-off to connect Remilly, east of Metz, with Pont-a-Mousson. Three thousand unemployed laborers from the coal mines of Saarbruck were set to work to grade a new line, and the road was commenced a week or so ago. This cut-off is fourteen miles long, and shortens the distance by that length from Saarbruck to Pont-a-Mousson.

TOUL LOOSE.

A peculiar scene (says a correspondent) was enacted at the surrender of Toul. Instead of the bitter feeling on the one side and the exultation on the other usually aroused on such occasions, both parties, when the gate was opened, rec[illegible] to meet like the best of friends. The French garrison were delighted to be out of it, and the German besiegers no less so to find their work at an end. There being many Alsatians among the garrison, besiegers and besieged at once entered into conversation, shared the contents of their flasks with each other, and but for the stringent rules separating prisoner from conqueror, would doubtless have made a night of it. The inhabitants of the town, too, came out with radiant countenances, and held a regular holiday after their long imprisonment. Excursions into the country were immediately undertaken, and civilians and officers, the latter released on parole, were seen driving about and inspecting the position which had so recently menaced them.

DELIBERATE MURDER.

Pryor L. Felkner and Joel T. Wright, of Johnson township, Crawford county, Indiana, got into a difficulty the other day. Felkner started toward Wright with his hand in his pocket, as if trying to draw a weapon. Wright, who was armed with a rifle, immediately brought the weapon to his shoulder and fired. Felkner continued to advance, having drawn his pistol by this time, and fired at Wright. Wright drew a four-shooter, and commenced returning the fire. At the second shot from Wright, Felkner fell, having fired five shots at Wright without effect. As soon as Felkner fell, Wright took to the woods and has not yet been arrested. An examination of Felkner's wound showed that he had been shot through the left arm, chest and heart, by the first shot fired by Wright, as was found by the examination of the ball, around which was still found the patching used in loading the rifle. Felkner fired the five shots after he had been mortally wounded, as he expired immediately after he fell, and the rifle shot was the only wound about his person.

A NEW CABLE.

A new corporation, officially designated as the "New York and London Direct Telegraph Company, Limited," has lately effected an organization, made its contracts for the construction and laying of a new Atlantic cable, and only awaits the conclusion of the war to begin operations. The investigations and calculations of the company's engineers show that a cable of first quality, and provided with the latest improvements in apparatus and battery power, can be laid at so comparatfrely moderate a cost as to afford a remuneration for the outlay with a much lower tariff of charges than that established by the lines now in operation.

PHYSICAL WOUNDS OF THE WAR.

A Prussian correspondent writes to the London *Lancet* as follows: As regards the general character of the wounds, it may be said those inflicted by the French balls are vastly more dangerous than those of our own. The ball of the needle-gun, being long and conical shaped, tends to separate the tissues, and the wound in consequence shows a better tendency to heal. The chassepot bullets, being round-shaped, tear the tissues, and, being driven by a great mass of powder, they break and crack the bones in their path. The same is the effect of the mitrailleuse, and an enormous amount of serious wounds is caused by the French tactics of greeting the enemy with a hail storm of lead. The spots of ground from which the French fired are at once known by their being covered with cartridges. Our army, composed of Hessian, Saxon and Prussian regiments, lost on the 18th of August 20,000 in killed and wounded, and the French are said to have lost 10,000 men; so that this murderous battle involved a loss of 30,000 men. The scene on the battle-field on the following day was most terrible; heaps of dead covering the ground. The corps charged with performing the office of grave-diggers had hard work for three days. Our disposition of medical and sanitary arrangements proved to be very good, for no wounded man remained for any length of time upon the ground without aid.

M. W. CHAPIN, of Erie County, Penn., has discovered a new cattle disease. It appears in the shape of a small blotch or bunch, and in a few hours a scab will be seen that looks like an old sore; then in a few hours a raw sore will be seen, and the limb begins to swell, and in a few days it spreads over the whole body.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN'S REMEDIES.

Renovating Pill, Woodland Balm,
Herbal Ointment, Floral Bloom,
Blood Purifier, Restorative Assimilant.

ACACIAN BALSAM.

For the speedy relief and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, all diseases of the Lungs, Chest or Throat, and General Debility.

Call and get one of his illustrated Shakesperian Almanacs: free to all.

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets, (old St. Clair.)

AN AUTUMN SUGGESTION.

Now, as heavy fogs arise and searching winds commence to blow; now, as the human body, exhausted like inanimate nature by the heats of summer, begins to wilt and droop; now, ere the inclement winter makes its trying onset: Now is the time for a preparatory course of the best acclimating medicine in existence, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

Fever and Ague is rampant in all parts of the country. Quinine, the physicians admit, will not quell the phase of the disease which at the present pervades the entire West. It is well that it is so, for the remedy (so-called) is deadlier than the malady. But if quinine is inefficient in intermittent fevers, Hostetter's Bitters is irresistible. It would be safe to make a contract, under heavy penalties, than any given "Fever-and-Ague District" should be exempted from the disorder for any particular time, provided every inhabitant would take the Bitters according to directions during the term of the contract. There has never has been an instance in which this sterling invigorant and anti-febrile medicine has failed to ward off the complaint, when taken duly as a protection against malaria. Hundreds of physicians have abandoned all the official specifics and now prescribe this harmless vegetable tonic, and nothing else, as a preventive and cure for all the forms of chills and fever. Vigor is the thing most needful in these cases, as well as in dyspepsia and nervous affections, and Hostetter's Bitters are the safest, surest, and most wholesome strengthening preparation that human skill has yet conceived.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
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206 and 208
Liberty Street.

GRATES! GRATES!
GRATES!
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector Grate.
WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:

1st. As a radiator of heat it has double the intensity.

2d. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

3d. It is not so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving of* at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is not so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 5th avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. P. GOODWIN, 62d Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
AT $1.75 EACH.
All-Wool Felt Gored Skirts,
A GREAT BARGAIN.
At 62½c. Gored Cloth Skirts.
At $1.00. Gored Cloth Skirts, rich borders.
At $2.50. All-Wool Square Shawls.
At $5.00. All-Wool Long Shawls.
At 37½c each. Men's Undershirts and Drawers.
At 5c. a box. Men's Paper Collars.
At 25c. Serge Poplin Plaids, an extra bargain.
At 20c. Tycoon Repps, for Wrappers.
At 87½c. Waterproof Cloths.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
DRESS GOODS.
Thibet Shawls.
Cassimeres and Jeans.
Clothings and Waterproofs.
All kinds of Flannels.
Blankets, Quilts, &c. &c.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW GOODS
HATS, CAPS,
AND
FURS.
M'CORD & CO.,
131 Wood Street,
Have on hand the Largest and Most Complete Stock of HATS, CAPS and LADIES' FURS ever brought to this city, embracing every Style and Quality.
MERCHANTS are requested to call and examine our stock. Our Goods are BOUGHT DIRECT from the Manufacturers FOR CASH, which enables us to sell as low as any House in the country.
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PURSES.
We have double the stock of any other house in Pittsburgh, and offer them at factory prices to large buyers. Sheep, Calf, Imitation Morocco, Turkey genuine, Russia, English Calf, Velvet and Wire. All Styles, all Sizes, all Prices, from 75c. to $36.00 per dozen. We pay SPECIAL ATTENTION to this branch of our business. Our stock is always fresh and new, our rapid sales enabling us to keep it so. Samples sent for examination.
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Cure for Defective Flues.
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Buy and sell all kinds of

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Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

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(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, 1870.

The money market is without any marked change from yesterday. The demand for loans is in excess of the supply of cash, causing borrowers rather more than ordinary trouble The system of renewals, a very bad one in our opinion, seems to have grown into an established custom with many of our large banks. Loans are made ostensibly at ninety days or four months, but the borrowes intends to make it a rear, perhaps longer. Instances, we presume, might be given where the loan has been untouched, save by quarterly payments of interest, politely called "renewals," for some three or six years. The borrowers are wealthy, but find a steady loan at 6 or 7 per cent. very convenient, and snap their fingers at even a hint that the loan is not interminable.

The reply of one party the other day to such a hint, was easily understood: "You can close the loan by a suit if you please." The directors had not the courage needed for such a step, and the paper went through again, and will continue to crowd out more deserving customers for months, if not years to come. It is not just to the stockholders of the banks, and it is doubly unjust to the public who have granted these banks special privileges that equal rights be given to all parties deserving of credit. A reform is needed.

The bond and stock market remains inactive. There is but little enquiry for investments just now. Bank money seems to be in more request than bank stocks at the present.

We make no change in quotations for Allegheny Valley bonds, or the new 7's of Connellsville.

We note further sales of Columbia oil stock in small lots at 10,35@10.75.

Gold is a fraction stronger at 112.

The Government bond market is dull. The offerings are light, a little off for '62's and '65's and ¼ better for '67's and '68's.

The stock market is variable—quite bearish in some instances, while there is an improvement in others. The attempt to squeze the money market yesterday was of short duration. Our private advices, however, hint at a probable renewal of the attempt with perhaps better success, though in any case brief

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

Bonds—1881	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
5-20—1865	112¾	112¾
" 1865	111¾	111¾
" 1865	111¾	111¾
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867	110¾	110¾
" 1868	110¾	110¾
10-40s	108¾	108¾
Currency 6's	121	121
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	91¾	91¾
Erie	27	27¼
Erie pf	38	38¼
Reading	93¾	93¾
Lake Shore	92¾	93¼
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	87¾	88¼
Rock Island	103¾	103¾
Chicago & N. W	85¾	86¼
Do. Preferred	89¾	89¾
Toledo & Wabash	43	43¼
St. Paul, Common	61¾	62¾
Do. Preferred	80¾	80¾
Toledo & Mississippi	28	28¼
Wabash	42	42¼
Do preferred	72	72
Adams Express	67	67

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	12	U. S. 6s, 1881	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1867	112¾	U. S. 6s, 1865	112¾
U. S. 6s, 1868	110¾	U. S. 5-20s, 1865	112¾
U. S. 5-20s 1865	111¾	U. P. R. R.	91¾
U. S. 5-20s 1865	111¾	C. P. R. R.	92
U. S. 10-40s	108¾	Cur. Funded	121¾

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

New York, October 26, 1870.

Money was very stringent till 2:30 at 7 per cent., currency, and even gold, interest. Since then there has been a perceptible relaxation, closing at 6 per cent' call. It is believed the locking up movement has been shortened as a feature. Sterling strong at 9¾. Gold also advanced; opened at 111¾; closed 112 at 112¾.

The Assistant Treasurer has thus far paid $2,000,000 Government interest.

Borrowing rates flat at 1-32 per cent.

Call loans 6@7 per cent.

The Treasurer sold $100,000,000 at 11 76-100 Gold is steady.

Government dull and steady.

Coupons of '81, registered, 112¾; Coupons of '81, 112¾@112¾; do '64, registered, 110¾@110¾; do '65, registered, 111¾@111¾; do '65, coupons, 111¾@111¾; do '65, new, registered, 110¾@110¾; do '67, coupons, 110¾@110¾; do '68, registered, 110¾@110¾; do '68, coupons, 110¾@110¾; Currency 6s, 121@121¾.

State bonds neglected. Missouris, 91¾; old Tennessees, 67¾; do new 68¾; new Virginias, 61; old do, 60; old North Carolinas, 37; do new, 35.

Stocks rather tame and weak, the fluctuations of the day being slight.

Pacific Mail sold at 91¾@92; Cumberland Coal, 31; Western Union Telegraph Co., 80¾; Michigan Central, 93; Michigan Southern, 85¾; Illinois Central, 124; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 97; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 118; preferred, 126; Ohio & Mississippi, 28¾; C. C. & C., 100; Delaware & Ohio, 121; Adams Express, 67; American, 61; United States, 69; Merchants' Union, 39; Canton Co., 40; Pacific of Missouri, 39; New Jersey Central, 92; Erie, 27¾; preferred, 38¾; Hudson River, 129; Reading, 93¾@93¾; Canton, 40; Cumberland preferred, 33; Ohio & Mississippi, 28¾; C. C. & C., 100; Delaware & Ohio, 121; Adams Express, 67; American, 61; United States, 69; Merchants' Union, 39; Canton Co., 40; Pacific of Missouri, 39; New Jersey Central, 92; Erie, 27¾; preferred, 38¾; Hudson River, 129; Reading, 93¾@93¾; Canton, 40; Cumberland preferred, 33; Ohio & Mississippi, 28¾; Wabash, 42¾; preferred, 72; Illinois Central, 124; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 118; preferred, 126; Chicago & Rock Island, 103¾; Pittsburgh & Connellsville, 57; Union Pacific, 91¾@92; Western Union Telegraph, 80¾. Total sales, 97,700 shs.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, October 26, 1870.

The New York *Economist*, excellent authority, in commenting on the future prospects of trade, is very hopeful, as will be seen by the following: The present condition of the fall trade in this city is more satisfactory than could have been expected a few months ago. There is a decided activity in general business, and commodities of all kinds are changing hands with freedom. The movements of breadstuffs are decidedly active. The heavy shipments of Grain in the West, consigned to Eastern ports, produced quite a pressure for freight accommodation that caused an advance of a cent a bushel a few days ago in the Wheat rates between Buffalo and Albany. It is now quite certain that there will be a very heavy canal business during the balance of the season. The through lines of railroad are also employed to their utmost capacity. There is every reason to expect that this activity will continue. There is more Grain in the Western shipping ports than can be conveniently carried by holders, and the quantity is constantly increasing. There is a very strong, and probably a well founded, impression in the West that an active export demand in the Winter will force up prices here. But speculation is checked by the expense of carrying stocks, and the pressure of arrivals from the interior, farmers being busily engaged in sending their Grain to market. Besides, there is a large surplus of last year's crop holding over, and some of it is said to be in a damaged condition. However this may be, it is certain that a combination of causes are in operation tending to promote a general activity in business.

APPLES—The arrivals continue large, but with a steady demand, prices are maintained, ranging from $3.25 per bbl for fair to prime, an occasional small sales of choice at $3.75@3.50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 7@7.5 cts.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4; refined, 4¾; Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7¾.

BAKING POWDER — Banner ¼ D cans $1.75 per dozen; ½ D cans $3.25; 1 D cans, $6 per doz.

BEESWAX—Sales at 30 to 35 cents.

BRANS—We are reported sales all the way from $1.80@2.25 per bushel, according to quality.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll is reported in steady demand with regular sales at 28@35. Common and medium grades very dull and hard to sell at any price, as there is no demand for it.

BROOM CORN—May be quoted at 5@7 cts. per pound, though we are reported a sale of one car load, very common, at 4¾ cts.

CIDER—The demand is rather better, though there is no change to make in quotations, $6@8 per bbl.

CHEESE—Scarce and in demand with sales at 18 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—In moderate demand with sales at a variety of prices, ranging from $12 per bbl.

CHEESE—Is quoted at 14@14¾ for Factory, 13@13½ for Goshen. Sweitzer, 19@19.

CHICORY—Sales at 7@7¾ cts. and quoted at 9@9¾ per ton by the car load, delivered.

CARBON OIL—Is weak with a drooping tendency, though no big change is reported, sales at 27½@28 and straw color about a cent less.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $4.5 bbl, and calcined Plaster at $4½ per bbl.

CORNMEAL—Is in good demand in small lots, from store, at $2.25@2.1 per bushel.

DRIED FRUITS—Quiet; small sales of peaches (prime halves at 9@10 cts. Sliced apples, 6@6 cts.

EGGS—Continue very scarce and fresh are held from 27 to 28 cts., with sales.

FLOUR—There is a moderate local demand, and a fair business in the aggregate, white in regard to prices, there is no change whatever. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $6@6.50, for fair to good, and $6.75 for choice.

GRAIN—There is a steady demand for wheat, and with continued limited receipts, the market is firmer though prices are not quotably higher; we are reported sales of red, at $1.30@1.35, and white at $1.34@1.45, the quiet and unchanged. 43@45 buying, and 47@ 48 selling, that is for round lots—50 for small lots in bags. Corn continues dull and neglected though without quotable change; 75@ 80 for old, and 55@60 for new—sale 200 bushels new at 60. Rye is quiet and nominally unchanged—80 in first and 65 in second hands; very little offering, in fact this market is almost bare, though the demand is light. Barley is devoid of anything particularly new or important with the exception, perhaps, that there is an impression that prices have touched bottom, and that a reaction may be next in order, though it is very doubtful; we quote the quotable spring at 90@91, and fall at $1@1.1?; sale 1 car—supposed to be No. 2 Chicago at 90.

GROCERIES—There is a steady demand for Sugars, Coffees etc etc, but there is no essential change to make in quotations. It is possible that the reduction in the tarriff, which takes place on the January 1st, will tend somewhat to restrict business, as dealers generally will endeavor to close the year with as little stock on hand as possible.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 23; Prime, 21½; Good, 21; Fair, 20; Ordinary, 18½@19; Java, 28; Laguayra, 23. Roasted Coffee, loose 29; in papers, 31.

SUGARS—New Orleans, 11¼@12¾; Porto Rico, 10¼@12?; Cuba, 10½@11¾. Box Sugars, Hoffman, Jr. 20; white, 18; Granulated and Standard Hards, 14¾; A, 13¾; B, 13¾; Ex C, 13¾; C Y M, 12¾.

SYRUP—Havemeyer & Elderes, 38@39; Loverings, 45@70; other brands, 45@75.

RICE—Carolina, 9@9¾; Patna, 8¾@9; Rangoon, 7.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 85@90; Porto Rico, 60@70; Demarara, 75.

HAY—Is steady, from country wagons at $12@20—mostly at $14@17, and there is an improved demand.

HOPS—Sales at 30@35 cts.

HUSKS—Sales at 2@3¾ cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and quoted at $2.50.

LARD OIL—Is unchanged at $1.18@1.20 for Extra No. 1, and 85 for No. 2.

MILL FEED—Scarce but unchanged. Sales of middlings at $1.65@1.80, as to quality.

ONIONS—The demand is less active and the receipts increasing; we continue to quote at $4@4.50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Stock in this market is very much depleted, though the demand is falling off also. Plain Shoulders, 14¾@15; sugar cured do, 15¾@16; clear ribbed sides, 18—no clear sides in market. Plain sugar cured hams, 20@21½. Lard, 16@16½ in tcs; 17¾ in bbls and 18 in kegs. Mess Pork $27@27.50.

POTATOES—Sales of Buckeyes at $2@2.75, and Peach Blows at 80. Sweets, $3.25@3.75, the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

POULTRY—Sales of live (spring) chickens, at 50@55 per pair; and Turkeys (live) at $1.00@ 1.30 each.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4¼.

TALLOW—Rendered 8@8½.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen cases—at $5.50.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—There is no movement in Timothy or Clover Seeds, and no established quotations. Flaxseed, of which there is little or none offering, is unchanged at $2.15.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, October 26.—Cotton unsettled and lower; sales of 5,220 bales of uplands at 16¾c. Flour firmer; sales of 10,000 bbls; included in the sales were 4,000 bbls extra. November, at 9d; superfine $5.45@5.65; extra $5.90@6; choice $6.10@6.30; white wheat $6.40@ 6.45; Ohio $5.90@6.80, and St. Louis at $6.25 @8.75. Wheat opened firm but closed dull and 1@2c lower, with sales of 95,000 bush; Racine spring at $1.31; No 2, spring, new, $1.36; No. 1 spring (Chicago, new, $1.40@1.28, extra choice $1.38, winter red amber $1.36@1.40; small parcels $1.42½; white Michigan $1.46@ 1.48, choice amber Indiana $1.50. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley more active but lower; sales 21,000 bush Canada West at $1.06@1.11. Corn dull and 2c lower; sales of 75,000 bush mixed at 70@72c. Whiskey 91c. Oats quiet and unchanged; sales of 25,000 bush. Hops firm and demand fair; new 13@18c. Coffee steady. Sugar firm; sales of 1,000 hds Cuba at 9¾@10½c; Porto Rico 10@10¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice dull at 7¾@ 8¾c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Pork 11¾@12c; refined 23¼c. Leather unchanged. Lard firmer; steam 16¾c; kettle 17@17¼c. Whiskey firmer at 91c. Freights to Liverpool dull; cotton 9-32d; wheat 9d.

CINCINNATI, October 26.—Cotton dull and drooping. Private advices more unfavorable than public ones. Middling, 15¾. Concessions would have to be made to sell. Flour firm; family, $5.75@6.00. Wheat dull, but unchanged, $1.30@1.35. Corn dull; new, 53@55c, old, 65@66; mixed, 57@58c; quiet and unchanged. Oats do. Barley dull and drooping, $1.05@1.10; Iowa spring, $1.15@1.17. Grocerries unchanged and dull. Provisions unchanged, inc. Lard oil Coil. Eggs scarce and firm, 24@25c. Butter, heavy receipts depress the market. Cheese quiet and unchanged, choice. Clover seed quiet and weak at $6.75. Flax seed firm, $1.72@1.80. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Hogs dull and nominal. Whiskey firm. Weather damp and sultry. Tobacco scarce and firm. Whiskey dull and unsettled; asking 90@91c; bids 91c. Exchange for money market easy @ 6 p c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 26.—Exchange unchanged. Flour steady; extra spring $4.60@5.75. Wheat dull and declined 2@3c; No 2 spring $1.30@1.31; seller, November, $1.34; No 1 spring $1.40; declined 1@1½c; No 2 mixed 76c; seller, November, 80c; seller, last half November, 80@ 80c; seller, January, 83c. Corn dull and declined ½@1c; No 2 mixed 56c; seller, November, 55c. Rye in fair demand and advanced ½@1c: No 2, 93c. Barley firm; No 2, Oats dull and declined 1c; No 2, 34½c, seller, November, 35c. Rye in fair demand and advanced ½@1c: No 2, 93c. Barley firm; No 2, High wines dull at 91c. Mess pork, $26.25@ 26.75. Lard 16¼@16¾c. Green shoulders, 13½c. Green short ribs, 11¾c. Green hams, 12½c. Hogs $7.00@7.10 fair to extra. Choice cattle dull, at $5.00@5.50. Freights to Buffalo quiet but firm; wheat 6c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 26.—Flour quiet; superfine $4.00, double $4.25, treble $4.50. Corn firmer; mixed 76c; white 80@85c. Oats 51@55c. Bran 11c. Hay $20.00. Pork $20.50@21.75. Bacon firm at 13½@14c, clear 15c, sugar cured hams 17@18c. Lard firm at 16¼@17½c; leaf 18@19c. Sugar; yellow centrifugal 12¾. Molasses; prime to choice Whiskey 90@95c. Coffee; prime 17½@18¾c. Cotton dull and ½c lower; sales 3,400 bales at 15¾@15¾c; low middling at 15¾@15¾c; receipts of 1,400 bales; exports to Liverpool 2,200 bales.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, October 26.—The dry goods market was dull and irregular, and cotton goods continue depressed, but where concessions are being made we notice a fair business in foreign fabrics are comparatively low. Among the A C A were to-day reduced from 15c to 14c; do A broad do from 15c to 14c; do B do from 22c to 21c; Otis A blue denims from 23c to 24c; B B do do from 22½c to 22c, at which prices these goods sold more freely.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 26.—Cotton higher at 15@ 15½c. Flour firm and in good demand for low grades; superfine, $4.10@4.30; extra common, $4.75. Wheat—light receipts have caused an advance; No. 2 winter, inspected, $1.25@ 1.25; No. 1, $1.30. Corn scarce, firmer and higher at 44c for mixed; 45@46c for prime white. Oats in bulk higher; winter, 37½@38c. Barley quiet and weak at 80@85c. Whiskey dull but unchanged at 87½c. Tobacco heavy. Hemp and bagging unchanged. Provisions scarce and firm. Pork $25. Bacon—only a limited jobbing demand; shoulders, 14c; clear sides, 20c. Lard firm; tierce, 16; keg, 18¾.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 26.—Tobacco firm and active; sales 94 hhds; $5.40@8.40 for frosted lugs; $6.10@8.50 for common to good sound lugs; 6¾@12c for common to good leaf; 15@35c for common to good new light wrapper. Flour firm at 2@3.25c. Flour firm; extra family $5.50. Grain very quiet and unchanged. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whiskey steady at 85@86c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.—Flour firm. Wheat firm; Indiana red $1.27@1.40; amber $1.40@1.44. Rye; Western 85c. Corn dull and unchanged; new 70@74c. Oats; demand good at 51@54c. Provisions unchanged. Petroleum quiet; crude 15½c; refined 23¼@23½. Whisky nominally at 89c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 26.—Flour in good demand. Wheat dull and drooping; sales western at $1.35@1.36. Corn dull and unsettled; sales mixed at 60@66c. Oats dull but unchanged at 47@50c. Rye dull but unchanged at 76@ 78c. Provisions unchanged. Whiskey dull at 91@92c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 26.—Flour dull; extra spring, $4.75. Wheat dull and declined 1c; No 1, $1.41; No. 2, $1.34. Oats dull and nominal at 38c. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed, 56c. Rye quiet; No 1, 69c. Hogs in fair demand at $7.00@7.50.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 26.—Flour firm. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 1 red $1.31. Corn dull but unchanged. Oats steady at 42c for No 1. Petroleum—Crude quiet at 14½; refined 23@23½c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 26.—Cotton dull at 15c; receipts 200 bales; exports 1,351. Flour unchanged. Corn 67@68c. Oats 42@45c. Hay $21. Bran $24. Lard 17@18c. Pork $27. Bacon; shoulders 15c, sides 20c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, October 26.—151 blooms, Nimick & Co; 2 cars ore, Unlon Iron Mills; 2 do do, Rees, Gray & Co; 2 do do, Reese, Graf & Co; 2 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 1 do do, Pgh Bolt Co; 1 do do, Chess, S & Co; 2 do do, McKnight & Co; 2 do do, Bussey, Wells & Co; 3 do do, Shoenberger, B & Co; 2 do do, Dilworth, Porter & Co; 2 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 4,880 ft lumber, R F Sturgeon; 50 bbls onions, 87 do apples, Van Gorder & S; 140 do apples, Bricker & Co; 150 bbls apples, Meanor & H; 124 do do, 21 do onions, Campbell & B; 100 bbls lime, Wallace; 140 bbls apples, Reuter & Wood; 220 blooms, Nimick & Co; 15 cases tobacco, Watt, L & Co; 300 doz wash boards, Freeman & B; 10 bbls 1 beer, Jno Meister; 10 do do oil, W H Smith & Co; 2 bbls pickels, Kramer, B & Co; 40 bxs starch, Reamer & Bro; 213 bgs oats, S B Floyd & Co; 156 shs wheat, J & S Taggart; 241 do oats, Hen Truchen, J & Co; 1 car wheat, by the first bond; 2 bbls paper, Pgh Paper Co; 115 shs oats, Mollane & A; 1 car pipe, H R Collins; 15 bbls cider, P Duff & Sons; 50 bgs meal, Wm Lang & Co; 10 bbls flour, H Rea; 13 casks cider, S W Campbell; 50 bbls oil, Pennock & B; 50 do whisky, R & A Carothers.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, October 26.—1 car barley, Gilmore, S & Co; 50 bbls flour, C & Co; 1 do bgs meal, Day & Co; 60 shs oats, 2 do w nuts, 11 do feed, Rainbow & Aiken; 63 shs oats, 8 do wheat, Kell & R; 16 bbls flour, J W Patterson; 49 bgs wheat, Meanor & H; 2 pkgs 3 bbls butter, J J Pettit; 19 shs 1 bar ey, McHenry & Hood; 39 do do, Pranenheim & Co; 2 cars staves, W Hastings; 4 cars barley, Spencer & Mc&; 25 bgs wheat, Fullerton & Son; 10 bbls oat meal, J B Conway & Co; 2 cars oil bbls, J M Riter; 1 car wheat, J Liggett & Co; 100 bbls flour, R Lindsay, J R & Co; 6 pkgs tobacco, Shipton & Wallace; 5 bbls whisky, H Evert; 10 do do, J McKay; 2 do alcohol, R S Sellers & Co; 50 do do, Adler & Co; 10 pkgs tob, Finch & Co; 50 do do, Adler & Co; 10 pkgs tob, Knox & Orr; 16 bales cotton, J M Laird; 100 pails tar, J S Dilworth & Co; 25 bxs saws, Kramer, Bohn & Co; 2 tes sausage, E H Myers & Co; 5 pkgs lard, Dilworth & Co; 30 bxs candles, W W R & Bros; 3 do do, Voigt & McG; 2 tcs d beef, 5 do lard, J H Parker; 5 tcs hams, W H Haws & Son; 25 bales cotton, Holmes, Bell & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, October 26.—4 cars ore, Lewis, Harter & H; 1 do do, Parke, Bennett & Co; 1 car shingles, W McQuewan & Co; 3 cases hops, Smith & Co; 2 sks beans, R & A Carothers; 2 pkgs do, J Lockhart; 1 car lumber, Graham & F; 1 car apples, G Stewart; 3 cars oil bbls, Raiya & R; 166 sks flour, Hippley & Beckert; 80 bdls broom hdls, J B Hallock; 25 rolls leather, J Eisenbeis; 1 car cotton, O M Harper; 32 hides, Woefiel & K; 14 sks potatoes, 9 Myers; 15 doz brooms, E H Douds; 2 cars lumber, J Nash; 1 do shingles, Fogarty & Rapp; 1 car pipe, C G McMillan; 1 do lime, J K Shinn; 1 do do, Johnston & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, October 26.—2 cars limestone, Graff, B & Co; 1 do do, Bulman & G; 50 bbls flour, 200 sks do, J & A Dietz; 200 sks oats, Houck, J & Co; 155 bbls apples Voigt, M & Co; 25 doz brooms, S Ewart & Co; 287 bgs oats, R Knox & Son; 1 car lumber, Lang, Bryan & Co; 1 do do, 50 bbls cider, Adams, C & Co; 315 bxs cheese, Arbuckle & Co; 227 bdls shovels, Myers & Armor; 83 bbls oil, H E Samuels; 27 bbls apples, H Rea, Jr; 230 sks oats, Graham & M; 17 bgs oats, Bricker & Co; 1 car fire brick, Bissell & Co; 49 bbls cider, A Heyl; 18 bbls apples, W Graff & Co; 51 sks potatoes, Law & Co.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD October 26.—44 sks oats, Thos Moore; 12 bbls whisky, Dillinger & S; 80 bbls flour, Lorsch, Childs; 25 bbls cement, Owens & Mooney; 18 sks rags, Head & M; 20 bbls chestnuts, Vanorder & S; 6 rolls leather, J H Strain; 5 do do, Junker, Dietrich & Co; 2 bbls chestnuts, W J Steel & Bro; 13 sks rags, Johnston & Colvin; 75 bbls whisky, J S Finch & Co; 2 do do, A G McGrew; 1 bbl eggs, W H Nantker & Son; 75 bbls salt, J I House & Bro; 1 car metal, Lloyd & R; 9 pkgs chestnuts, J Wilson & Son; 2 cars metal, J Moorhead; 70 bgs wheat, W McKee & Co; 65 bbls cement, J L Pillsbury; 8 rolls leather, W M McKee.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, October 26. —12 sks corn, N Bryan; 23 do rags, McCullough, Kay & Co; 5 cars metal, J Moorhead; 1 car sashes, Wiley & Co; 5 do railroad iron, Chicago, Danville & V RR; 1 car clay, Erskine & Co; 74 sks flour, J A Gault & Co; 1 car lime, R Henderson Bro; 5 bbls butter, Shomaker & Co; 3 do chestnuts, Voigt, M & Co.

OILS.

OIL STORAGE.

The undersigned will receive proposals for the

Storage of Refined Oil

At their warehouses, at Greenwich Point,

ON THE RIVER DELAWARE.

They have Warehouse capacity of over 250,000 SCALE FEET and Two Wharves with 18 FEET OF WATER at low water. Address,

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Orders promptly filled, and Oils delivered free of charge in quantities to suit purchasers in the city. ap13:178

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jan28

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Solid, green head without change, never runs thin at all seasons and temperatures. Specially for tropical climates and hot weather.

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SAW MILL AND PLANING MILL OILS,

Adapted for both

SPINDLE OR WOOL-HEAD LIGHT OIL, Suitable for FINE MACHINERY, CLOCKS and FURNISHING GASOLINE.

CITY MARKET OIL, CARBON OIL, HARBOR VARNISH, to preserve bright Iron Work and Machinery from rust.

Refined Petroleum for sale manufactured under Dr. Allen's Patent by Experienced Stokes in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost colorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly fail to congeal in the high temperature required to test them. Burning Oils are almost colorless, perfectly pure, and remain limpid during extreme cold. They are produced from the best Pennsylvania Crude Oil, and properly prepared for refinement.

ROBERT DILWORTH, JOHN HARPER, Administrators, No. 91 Beaver street, Allegheny City, Pa. ap27:273

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS, leaving regularly every Saturday, from pier 45 North River, foot of Wharton street.

Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to

WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,

142 SMITHFIELD STREET.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was about stationary at this point with three feet eight inches in the channel by the pier marks. Weather cloudy and cooler and fears were entertained that the rain was over.

The Allegheny was rising at Oil City yesterday with twenty two inches in the channel,

No arrivals or departures excepting the Monongahela river packets.

The Carrie Brooks left Zanesville for this port on Tuesday.

Captain Donaldson has nearly completed repairs on the Great Republic at St. Louis, and she will soon be ready to enter the St. Louis and New Orleans trade again.

Captain I. R. Whittaker left for S. Louis yesterday, where he will load the Mollie Moore for New Orleans.

—Capt. T. W. Rea, a gentleman identified with the St. Louis and Red river trade, has returned from Pittsburgh after contracting for two steamers for the Carter Line—one to be built at Pittsburgh, and the other at California, Pennsylvania. They are to be sternwheelers, and to possess large capacity, as will be seen by the dimensions, viz: 180 long and 40 beam. They are to be of the same size, will carry each 800 tons or thereby, and their cylinders will be 18 inches in diameter, with 6 feet stroke.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

—The watchword of the New Orleans boatmen lately was "Let us have peace!" but we notice that a second line of boats to run to Shreveport has been formed. The line consists of the Texas, Captain Stinde; Southwestern, Captain Jacobs, and the D. L. Tally, Captain W. F. Smith. It is plainly to be seen that the days of high freight rates between New Orleans and Shreveport are gone never to return.

—Captain Tom. Rea saw Boardman's iron hull at Cincinnati, and is enthusiastic about it. He believes an early and complete revolution in hull building is certain. He says it will neither burn, rust, nor sink Boardman told Captain Rea that the St. Louis Hull Inspector, Miller, should try his hand on the iron hull. He would give him leave to bore it.

—The Vicksburg *Times* of Friday says: "On the streets yesterday morning nothing could be heard but 'The Lee gives up the horns.' 'Eight minutes ahead at Baton Rouge.' 'Seven and a half miles behind at Natchez.' 'Get your hat at Kreas.' 'Go to Buhman's for those gloves.' 'I'll bet a hundred dollars the Lee is the fastest boat,' &c.

—At La Crosse, in the case of Mary McCue, administratrix, vs. the Northwestern Union Packet Company, action brought to recover damages, occasioned by the death of Patrick McCue on the War Eagle, in July, 1868, charged to have been caused by the negligence of the officers of said defendant's steamboat, a verdict of $4,000 was given to the plaintiff.

—All the cargo of the Ann which was represented by underwriters (except damaged and perishable freight, which was sold at Cairo at auction) has been forwarded to its destination. All other freight is stored, subject to the order of owners on payment of general average claims.

—The work of reconstructing the city wharfboat at Cairo has been nearly completed. It is now two stories in hight all the way through, and the cargo-box has been widened. This gives it more than double its former capacity.

—In regard to the Ouachita, the Monroe *Telegraph* says: "The river continues to fall. The Economist and Lightwood, however, by using lighters and gearing in "the nigger," are still crossing her bar."

—The Ella Hughes has been chartered by a party from Paducah, and placed in the Clarksville and Paducah trade to make semi-weekly trips. She will leave Clarksville every Monday and Friday.

—The Memphis *Ledger* says a rumor was abroad there Saturday that the W. R Arthur was seized by the United States authorities at Helena.

—The Elk River Navigation Company is pushing the work on lock and dam No. 1 forward as rapidly as the lateness of the season will permit.

—The work of constructing a footway over the bridge over the Ohio River at the falls is progressing rapidly.

—John Craig was arrested at Memphis Saturday, for robbing A. G. Stepman on the G. W. Cheek.

—The steamer Sioux City is coming down the Missouri to engage in the Omaha and St. Joe trade.

—The Peytons and barges have 12,000 empty beef tierces engaged at Louisville for Jefferson, Texas.

—The Era No. 9 disabled one of her cylinders on her last trip out of Red River.

—A circus party are trying to charter the Victory at St. Louis to go South.

—It is said that Captain Nat. Williams will name his new boat Julia Tuttle.

—Captain Blank's new Ouachita Belle will be completed by November 10.

PROFESSIONAL.

JOS. M. GAZZAM. JNO. SHANNON. WM. H. LOWE.

J. M. Gazzam & Co.,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, AND SOLICITORS IN EQUITY AND BANKRUPTCY.

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H. McCORMICK,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 68 GRANT STREET.

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Samuel McMasters,

ALDERMAN, EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE and POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Office, No. 100 GRANT STREET, opposite St. Paul's Cathedral. oct6:65

WM. B. NEEPER,

ALDERMAN AND EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Office, 112 Fifth avenue.

Special attention given to conveyancing and collections, Bonds and Mortgages drawn up and all legal business attended to promptly and accurately.

TAYLOR & FALLOWS,

SUCCESSORS TO PERCEVAL BECKETT, Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineers and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents. Offices: No. 920 Federal street, Allegheny City; No. 72 Water street, Pittsburgh.

N. B.—Branch Patent Office, Washington, D. C. Drawing Drawing Class for Mechanics on Wednesday. jan29

LEGAL.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. At Pittsburgh, October 5, 1870, ss:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ELIZA MEGRAW, a feme sole trader of the City of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHNSON H. BALDWIN, Assignee.

oct6:s67-?? Attorney-at-Law, 75 Grant St.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration to the estate of MARY JANE DILWORTH, late of Allegheny City, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present the same properly proven for settlement.

ROBERT DILWORTH, JOHN HARPER, Administrators, No. 91 Beaver street, Allegheny City, Pa. oct6:s67-?23

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of MARGARET CRAWFORD, deceased, late of Reserve Township, all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby notified to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated to the undersigned.

J. M. CRAWFORD, Administrator. OHIO TP., Oct. 13th, 1870. oct6:?1

NOTICE.—Letters C. T. A. on the Estate of HAMIT BANK, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate of deceased, will present them without delay, and all persons indebted will make payment.

THOS. M. BAYNE Administrator, C. T. A., No. 87 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. OCTOBER 21, 1870. oct22

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DOCTOR

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Route for Sale.—A good paying Newspaper Route in the heart of the city. Apply to-day at GAZETTE Counting Room.

The Morning Light speaks its own praise.

Lovers of good Candies will remember Geo. Beaven, at 112 Federal street, Allegheny City. 27:28

A bad Borrower.—Samual Starchy says Wm. Boyle borrowed of him in November, 1869, an opera glass valued at $35 which he never returned. Alderman Herron has sent for William.

Alderman Herron is interested in the whereabouts of David Cassiday, who is charged before him with stealing $7 out of the pocket of Lemuel Miller. He has sent a policeman to look David up.

A warrant was issued yesterday by Alderman Taylor for the arrest of Phillip Johnson, for obtaining boarding to the amount of $10 from Henry Wiland, by representing himself the owner of a soap factory, when such was not the case.

Mr. M. Hoeh yesterday made information before Alderman Taylor setting forth that one More had obtained ten dollars from him by representing that he had money deposited in a banking institution in Pittsburgh. The accused settled the case by squaring up his indebtedness.

A Wolf.—About eleven o'clock Tuesday a female infant was left on the door step of Wm. Robbins' residence Forty-fourth street, Pewsgansett's hook. The child was very neatly and comfortably clad. There is no clue to her parents. The child will likely be sent to the Poor Farm.

Ayers' Latin School.—The second monthly examination of the classes in this school will take place on Friday, (to-morrow,) commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. Examining committee, Hon. Robt. McKnight, D. W. Bell, Esq., and Henry Reinemann. Patrons and friends are cordially invited to attend.

The Arrangements for the new steam ferry line between Soho and East Birmingham are now complete, and the boat will commence running to-day. The line is owned by Messrs. Bradley & Co., who are employing none but colored men, who are determined to conduct the new ferry in a manner that will give satisfaction to the public.

The members of the celebrated Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston, who delighted so thoroughly a number of our people who heard them last year, are about to return to our city and give two concerts the latter part of next week in the Library Hall. We feel sure that all lovers of good music hereabouts, will be charmed to hear this.

The Verdict. The Coroner's jury in the case of the man who was found in the Eighteenth ward Tuesday morning, met yesterday and concluded the investigation. The body was identified as that of Michael Kelly, who had left the house of Mr. Fuchs, a German tavern keeper in Lawrenceville, where he boarded, on Friday or Saturday morning last. The jury found that deceased came to his death from a pistol shot, fired by his own hand.

Valuable Property For Sale.—The attention of capitalists is called to the advertisement of valuable iron property offered for sale in to-day's paper. This property is no doubt a bargain can be had in this property. There is no point south of this we know of better situated for a manufacturing city than Knoxville, Tennessee. For full particulars see advertisement or address the Trustee, Mr. Little, who will be pleased to give full information concerning it.

Another Lifted Case.—Yesterday morning S. D. Butherout, Esq., filed a declaration in the Court of Common Pleas in an action for damages against the publishers of the Pittsburgh Evening Mail, to recover the sum of $5,000. The alleged libel was published on the 9th of July last. It was the report of a lecture delivered one night previous by Mr. Butherout, in which W. S. Murdock, the plaintiff in this suit, was the defendant. A criminal prosecution was instituted some time since, and is still pending.

Railroad supplies.—The "*Trade of the West*" has commenced a series of articles on the "Manufacture of Railroad Supplies in Pittsburgh." We see by the introductory part of the October number that there are about fifty establishments in the city of Pittsburgh engaged in the various branches of this great leading trade, making it the largest and largest market west of the Alleghenny Mountains for railroad supplies with a fair prospect of it being one of the largest centers for this trade in the world.

"A Humdrum of the Courts."—Under the above caption an evening cotemporary gives the "Kernel" of a most interesting and romantic story. The very legal head of the "Husks" published in the paper of yesterday morning in their reports of the proceedings of the Supreme Court. The evening paper referred to "plaintiffs in error" securing the "Husks," and were it not for the fact that "Husks," "Kernel" and all were published in Lancaster county, we would be inclined to credit for enterprise. The case in question was that of Barclay vs. Davidson, tried over a year since.

Imperious to the Grocery Trade.

Merchants desiring to see or purchase the finest coffee in the United States can be gratified by calling at Arbuckles & Co.'s. 242 and 244 Liberty street, where they will be received by the steamer South America, and will be shipped direct from steamer to Pittsburgh. Arbuckle & Co.'s roasted coffee would be a better satisfaction than any other coffee sold, and they offer a reward of $500 for any damaging information that will prevent roasted coffee or adulteration in their spices.

The Lecture To-Night.

No one who can appreciate eloquence and the highest literary culture will fail to be in attendance at South Common M. E. Church, this evening, to-night, when Rev. H. B. Ridgaway delivers his lecture on the "Literature of the Bible." All who attend cannot fail to be instructed, as well as delighted with the treat furnished by the occasion which he is to lend the lecture wherever it has been delivered, is an indication of its merits. Drop in and spend a few hours in a happy manner.

Full of Rocks.

Mr. John Rocks, a resident of Temperanceville, was found about twelve o'clock Tuesday night lying on the rocks at the foot of one of the piers of the Monongahela Suspension Bridge. Two men were crossing the bridge, and, when they reached the second pier from the south side, they saw a dark object at one of some one moaning, and procuring a boat they visited the place from whence the moaning came and found Rocks lying at the foot of the pier with one arm broken and otherwise severely injured. They removed him to the south side and home and called Dr. Graham who attended to his injuries, after which the man was removed to his home. How he fell from the bridge can only be surmised.

"Out with the Boys."

Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, the Allegheny police picked up a man who was found lying on Beaver avenue, Sixth ward, Allegheny. Whitney had brought him there. The unconscious condition of Miller at once led him to suspect "Jersey Sam," and said he had been "out with the boys" the previous evening and had spent one hundred dollars. The police had found upon him at the time of his arrest the sum of seventy-six dollars and forty-two cents, one hundred and twenty-seven dollars and a one hundred dollar promissory note. The Mayor was about to fine Miller for being drunk and disorderly, who said his true name was John H. Mulherron, and that he hailed from Blairsville. He was released then upon payment of a fine.

Serious Accident.

D. W. Smith was seriously injured yesterday by being struck on the head with a brick which fell from the wall of the extension now being built to the Merchants Hotel. Mr. S., in company with two other gentlemen, was walking along Smithfield street about five o'clock last evening, and when passing the place named, a brick fell from the top of the building which is now up to the third story, and struck him on the head. He wore a silk hat, which broke the force of the blow, or the accident would, in all probability, have been fatal. The injured man was removed to Mattern's drug store, where he was attended by Dr. Scovel, Squires and others.

There is a city ordinance, we believe, which requires the erection of sheds to prevent accidents of this character, but it has not been violated in this case. Who is to blame?

Novel Mode of Advertising.

Our readers have no doubt observed a neat casing on many of the lamp posts of the city, upon which are inscribed in variegated letters, advertisements of different establishments. The box, or casing, upon which the advertisements are inscribed, are neat and ornamental and do not detract in the least from the appearance of the post upon which the covers where they have been placed. Mr. W. W. Peters, 120 Fourth avenue, has the exclusive right to place them in the city and is the lamp posts for this purpose. He always gives the preference to persons who do business on the corners. Those who desire to avail themselves of this novel mode of advertising should apply to Mr. Peters at once. It is one of the neatest and most prominent of the advertising mediums we have seen, and we have no doubt will, as soon as it is generally known that our lamp-posts are available for the purpose, be generally patronized. Those whose establishments are on or near the corners should therefore make application to them, lest they be already appropriated, preempted. We can say for Mr. Peters, that in every case he gives entire satisfaction.

The Criminal Court.

September Sessions of the Quarter Sessions Court was virtually closed yesterday. In point of business it exceeds any previous term ever held in this city. The whole number of cases on the docket at the beginning of the session was 68. Of this number 34 have been disposed of, and the grand jury ignored 12 bills. There are a number of cases still pending, which will be disposed of to-day. The presence of the witnesses of the defendants, who have never been prosecuted, was the only cause of delay in disposing of, and the list of indictments for the present term. Many, however, have been disposed of during the week, and many more will be to-day. Quite a number have been sent to the penitentiary, and many others yet to be disposed of will undoubtedly receive a like sentence. Many of the cases disposed of have been in the penitentiary, some of which is to be the Penitentiary, some of which is to be the Penitentiary, some of which is to be the